THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 69. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Notes of the War.

THE RUIN OF ST. CLOUD

Troubles Among the Fenians.

The Impeachment of Gov. Holden.

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A Great Wrecking Scheme.

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PARISIAN WAR NOTES.

The Paris Famine Prices.

The London *Daily News'* Paris correspondent gives an account of the famine prices during the siege, which will surely be historical. He adopts the pound as the unit of weight, and the pound sterling as that of value:—Salt pork, £1; ham, £2; fresh butter, £2 8s. 4d.; vegetable butter, a mixture of cocoa fat and grease, 14s. 6d.; olive oil, £1 4s. 2d.; German sausage, of horse flesh, 6s. 8d.; black pudding, of horses' blood, 6s. 8d.; pudding of horse chitterlings, 5s.; horses' head, collared (no pun meant), 6s. 8d.; German sausage, of beef and pork mixed, 9s. 6d.; dog flesh, 6s. 8d.; preserved meat, said to be beef, 16s.; mushrooms, an excellent and nutritious edible, 5s. 10d.; brawn of horseflesh, 6s. 8d.; sugar, 1s. 8d.; honey, 10s.; chocolate, 4s. 2d.; rice, 1s. 8d.; Gruyere cheese, 25s.; bread and biscuit, 1s. 3d.; patent soup, glue being its base, 10d.; osseine, a gelatine obtained from bones, 2s.; kitchen fat, tallow, 3s. 4d.; 1 cwt. of wood, 10s.; the same quantity of coal, 12s. 6d.; a hectolitre, 10 litres of coke (price 1s. 5d. before the siege), 15s.; a single egg, 2s. 6d.; a hen fowl or a chicken, £2 5s.; a cock, £3; a goose, £6; a turkey, £4 12s.; a duck, £1 15s.; a pigeon, 12s.; a rook or a crow, 5s; a sparrow, 10d.; a hare, £3 5s.; a rabbit, £2 5s.; a rabbit, £2 5s.; the brain of a sheep, 5s.; a cat, £1; a rat, 2s. 6d.; a pie, said to be hare, and weighing 1 lb., £3; the same, but of poultry, £2; the same, but said to be of beef or pork, £1 5s.; a tureen of fillet of horseflesh, same weight, £1; an ordinary sized box of sardines, 13s.; a tin of preserved peas, weighing one pound, 6s. 8d.; the same of French beans, 7s. 6d.; a litre of haricots, 6s. 8d.; a cauliflower, 12s. 6d.; a carrot, 2s. 6d.; a beetroot or mangold wurtzel, weighing one pound, 6s. 8d.; an ordinary sized cabbage, 12s. 6d.; a turnip, 2s.; a root of celery, 2s.; an endive, 2s.; ten litres, a French boisseau, or bushel, dry measure, of onions, £3 4s. 2d.; a clove of chalot, 10d.; a clove of garlic, 7½d.; a sprig of thyme, with one laurel leaf, 3d.; a leek, 1s. 8d.; a bushel, ten litres, of potatoes, £2; the same measure of charcoal, 5s.; and so on through the entire chapter of all the necessaries of civilized life.

St. Cloud in Ruins.

A correspondent writing from Versailles says:—The other day I made a pilgrimage to St. Cloud. I cannot describe how utterly destroyed it is. Hardly a house remains untouched, and very many are mere chaotic masses, not one stone standing on another. The Rue Royale looked like a long glacier of fallen stones and rubbish. The dark figures of three German soldiers, returning from a search for wine in the cellars under the ruins, wound their way among the heaps. The Rue de l'Eglise, I think, was the very centre of the ruins. I sat down on the top of a pile of stones as high as the ceiling of the first floor, just opposite to No. 34, where there was a table *Sapeur Pompier* attached. Before me a whole house had fallen in except the party wall, on which were traceable the outlines of the various floors and rooms. On the second floor was

A HANGING KITCHEN,

with all its appurtenances complete. Plates and saucepans on the stove, over it a frying-pan, a gridiron, three handirons, and at the side a little box for matches. And at the end of this vista of blackened ruins stood the church, white, uninjured, shining in the sun. To get at the church was much more like toiling along a deep gorge, over

MASSES OF LOOSE BOULDERS,

between precipitous overhanging crags, than passing along a street. Two or three times I heard an avalanche of falling walls. In the porch there was a board placed on three chairs, which told me that all entry was "*verboten.*" The doors, I could see, were charred, as if from an attempt to fire them. One painted window I noticed riddled with the bits of an exploded shell. With these exceptions the church had apparently come out of the fiery ordeal unscathed, as if by a miracle.

THE FENIANS.

The Annual Convention—The Irish Exiles Snubbed by John Savage.

A convention of Fenians met in New York yesterday. John Savage delivered a lengthy address, in which he alluded in no very complimentary terms to the course of the Irish exiles in forming a "Directory."

In his address Mr. Savage made an elaborate statement of the transactions of the Brotherhood for the past three years, its relation to the party represented by General O'Neill, and referred to the existing relations of the Fenian Brotherhood with the home organization. He alluded to the treatment of the Fenian prisoners in British dungeons, and gave a statement of the negotiations for union of outside societies on a Fenian basis. He referred to the success which attended the negotiation for union with General O'Neill's party, to the reorganization of the Legion of St. Patrick, for which a military board was appointed, with General Miller as President. The relations of the Fenian Brotherhood with the home organization and with the Irish Republican Brotherhood remain the same as at the last General Convention. His efforts to place the organization on a firm basis were frustrated by causes tending to create a diminution of faith and confidence in each other respectively. He then referred to the action of the Brotherhood in respect to American citizens confined in British prisons. He next entered upon the negotiations with the Fenian exiles for the effecting of a union, and expressed his opinion that those exiles rather hastily assumed to dictate to them and to command the resources of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States. He referred to the fact that the Fenian organization was a representative body, whereas the position assumed by the exiles in forming a Directory was thoroughly antagonistic and at variance with the instincts and policy of American citizens. According to the constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, the name "Fenian" cannot be given up.

[The members here rose and cheered heartily.]

John Mitchel endorses the Directory formed by the exiles, and has sent them a check for $50.

GOV. HOLDEN'S IMPEACHMENT.

North Carolina's Reward to a Man Who Upholds the Law.

That bands of men in disguise have from time to time committed outrages on individuals in different parts of North Carolina has never been denied. The victims were generally, but not always, negroes, and the punishment was in some instances not undeserved. But these cases were made a cover to the real designs of the Ku-klux Klan, and led to the impression that its acts were but a species of wild justice not altogether to be regretted. Many persons of both parties believed them to be committed for private revenge, and not by an organized association.

Even when it was proved, by the preliminary examination, in August, 1869, of the Lenoir county prisoners for conspiracy and arson, that there really was a regularly organized secret association known as the Ku-klux Klan, it was generally believed to be a merely local combination of the whites, in that portion of the State where the negroes largely predominated, for the protection of the farmers and country people against bands of negroes, who were known to be roving about committing depredations, and in some instances murder and arson. But, although five of these prisoners turned State's evidence, and exposed the secrets of the Ku-klux, and the crimes they had committed, no one was convicted.

Governor Holden, finding that these murders and outrages by bands of persons in disguise continued to increase, and that, although large rewards were offered for the arrest of the perpetrators, no arrests were made, or, if made, that the prisoners were invariably released on the testimony of men who were believed to be members of the Ku-klux Klan, issued a proclamation in March, 1870, declaring the county of Alamance in a state of insurrection. In a letter to President Grant, informing him of this proclamation, he said:—"I cannot rely on the militia to repress these outrages, for the reason that, in the localities in which they occur, white militia of the proper character cannot be obtained, and it would but aggravate the evil to employ colored militia." In a subsequent letter to the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Carolina in Congress, the Governor stated, "I have called on the President for aid, but he is restricted by the right of the writ of habeas corpus." Matters continued to grow worse, not only in Alamance county, but in the adjoining counties, and every mail brought accounts, either of outrages committed by the Ku-klux, or retaliation for such outrages on the part of others, principally negroes, who burned barns, stables, mills, and dwelling-houses. The Governor, in July, 1870, issued a proclamation declaring the county of Caswell also in a state of insurrection, and proceeded to call out detailed militia selected from the State at large. Had he been judicious in the selection of the officers of that battalion of militia which was sent to the infected counties, nothing probably would have been heard of his impeachment. There appears to be no doubt that both Colonel Kirk and his Lieutenant-Colonel Bergen made unnecessary arrests, treated their prisoners with brutality, and enforced no discipline among their troops. These acts led to the impeachment of Governor Holden by the House of Representatives of North Carolina.

SMALL-POX.

Spread of the Contagion—The Reason Assigned by the Health Authorities.

The utmost exertions of the health authorities have as yet failed to effect any marked diminution in the number of cases reported. Last week the number of patients suffering from this disease was thirty in excess of the number reported during the preceding week, and this fact has caused some alarm.

The health authorities complain bitterly of the apparent determination on the part of the friends of persons sick with small-pox to keep the fact a secret from everybody. Not only do some medical men omit to inform the authorities of such cases as come under their notice, but the friends of the sick persons sometimes will not call in a physician, fearing he may report it. The inspectors, during their labors last week, found three children sick with small-pox hidden under a bed, their friends meanwhile denying that there was sickness in the house.

In other instances families living in tenement houses have studiously concealed the presence of the infection from their immediate neighbors, and the latter have been ignorant of the danger until too late.

The natural and inevitable consequence of this course of action is already beginning to show itself, several isolated cases of smallpox having occurred in sections hitherto free from the contagion. The disease is most prevalent in the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first wards; very few cases, comparatively, having occurred on the west side of the city.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A NEW QUESTION.

Prosecution for Detaining the United States Mail.

Information was made before United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday, by Captain Phillips, of the United States mail packet Chieftain, which plies between this city and Brownsville, charging Captain Groves, of the towboat General Larimer, with detaining the United States mail. It appears, from what we could learn of the matter, that on the evening of the 11th inst. the towboat General Larimer passed into lock No. 2, a short distance ahead of the Chieftain, and Captain Wood, the lock tender, refused to open the gates and let him through until after he had passed the mail packet Chieftain through. Captain Groves, while admitting that the mail packet was ordinarily entitled to preference, held that this was not one of the cases to which that preference extended, and refused to back out of the lock to let the Chieftain through. Captain Wood was determined, and as neither appeared willing to back down from the position they had taken, the General Larimer lay in the lock for over six hours, and it was for this detention that the prosecution was instituted. Captain Groves contends that he had run his boat into the lock before the whistle of the Chieftain giving notice of its approach was heard, and that as it only requires about fifteen minutes to "lock" a boat through, his boat might have been passed through the lock before the Chieftain arrived. There has for some time past existed a difference on this point between the packet company and towboatmen, and this is probably a test case. Captain Groves waived a hearing and entered bail for his appearance at court.—*Pittsburg Commercial of Wednesday.*

TOO MUCH OATES.

Threatens to Shoot a Bell-boy.

James A. Oates, who for a season or two was the manager of the Fourth Street Theatre in this city, and who is the husband of the directress of a well-known burlesque troupe, last week in Memphis achieved considerable notoriety by threatening to shoot a bell-boy. His lordship arising on that particular morning in a somewhat morose humor, and desiring to peruse the morning papers, called the bell-boy and requested him to obtain the desired papers. The boy could not procure them, and so told the courageous Oates. This put him in a terrible rage, and he at once threatened to shoot the juvenile, and the wonder is how he could deny himself the pleasure of carrying out the dire threat. We are of the opinion that Oates is a follower of "Bombastes Furioso," who upon one occasion declared:—

"He who dares these boots displace
Must meet Bombastes face to face."

—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Utica is making great preparations for the State Convention of Sportsmen to be held there in May.

NEW JERSEY BETRAYED.

Erie Owns the Legislature—Two Victories—The Men Who Betrayed the People.

TRENTON, March 22.—The battle has been fought, and the Legislature has betrayed the people. Two exciting contests in the Assembly completed the victory of Erie. The first occurred in the morning over the bill which repeals the last year's law exempting Erie from the payment of taxes to Jersey City.

The greatest excitement prevailed. Immediately after the bill had been taken up, Mr. Valentine moved that it be laid over, that the members might investigate it.

Several speeches were made, when Mr. Valentine asked leave to withdraw his motion, but, as objections were made, the vote on the motion to strike out the enacting clause was taken, and the motion not agreed to, as follows—Yeas, 23, nays, 34

This would seem to have been against Erie, but immediately after came the victory of the tricksters. Mr. Valentine moved that the bill be laid over, which was adopted. The votes, as follows, show who voted for Erie:—

Yeas—Alcott, Barton, Bradshaw, Doty, Heinisch, Hitchner, Hopper, Horn, Irwin, Kugler, Leaming, Leslie, Martin, Maxwell, Nicholson, O'Brien, Overheiser, Perkins, Pursell, Ripley, Robins, Rulon, Runyon, Sanderson, Silverthorn, Smith, Thompson, Valentine, Van Riper, Voorhees, C. Wilson, Woolery, Yates—33.

Nays—Anness, Bruere, Busch, Canfield, Coogan, Condit, Dickinson, Fielder, Fisher, Grosscup, Haight, Hemingway, Hornblower, Horner, Joy, Kitchell, Lefevre, Niles, Patterson, Roberts, Sanxay, Staats, Torbert, Warrin, H. W. Wilson—25.

Absent—Blanche, House—2.

When the vote was announced, and it became manifest that again had Erie exhibited the authority it has over the Legislature, the excitement ran high, and all sorts of denunciations of the Erie Assemblymen were heard.

An equally bitter fight occupied all the afternoon session. It will be remembered that the Senate some time ago passed a repealer of last year's one penalty act. The repealer went to the House Judiciary Committee, the majority of whom subsequently reported a substitute, which, instead of depriving Erie of some of its powers, was really to the benefit of the railroad, and the minority reported the original Senate bill. This afternoon the matter came up, the lobbies and galleries being crowded.

All the speeches were of an earnest and decided character. The friends of Erie did all in their power to worry their opponents. While Mr Niles had the floor, Mr. Leslie, who had voted for Erie in the morning, moved to adjourn, but the Speaker refused to put the motion. Then the lobbies created confusion when speakers opposed the majority report, until finally Mr. Sanxay called the attention of the chair to the disorder, saying that it seemed like a persistent effort to drown the remarks of the speakers.

Leon Abbott, who is known as one of Erie's lawyers, occupied a member's seat in the immediate rear of Mr. Valentine, and frequently entered into short converse with the latter, who again championed Erie. The engrossing clerk of the Senate, James Moore, did all in his power to disturb the proceedings, purposely taking to the Assembly, one by one, messages announcing the passage of bills by the Senate. Messrs. Niles, Joy, H. W. Wilson, and Sanxay favored the minority report.

Mr. Wilson denounced it as a shame that when the people of the State apply to the Legislature for an enforcement of their rights, Erie should be allowed to stand at the door of the State House and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." All in vain. A motion of Mr. Valentine to lay the matter on the table was agreed to by the following vote—yeas 29, nays 27,

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Shameful Outrage—A United States Assessor Given One Hundred Lashes by a Band of Ku-klux—Appeal to the Government for Aid.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot*, of the 16th instant, has the following:—

Hon. Allen P. Huggins, the United States Assessor of the Third district, and who resides at Aberdeen, Monroe county, was, a day or so ago, compelled to go out in his county in pursuit of the ordinary requirements of his office. While so engaged he stopped for a short time at the house of a gentleman, where he was well received, and all the courtesies that could be expected from a stranger were extended to him. It was about ten miles from Aberdeen.

While there he was waited upon by about one hundred and twenty-five men, as we have been informed, and ordered to leave the country in ten days. He was then taken out by the masked men, and given one hundred lashes and then released.

The leader of the party said that there was no prejudice against Mr. Huggins individually, but that it was the intention of the people whom they represented not to pay the taxes which were assessed upon them last year.

If officials are to be driven out of the State simply because they attempt to enforce the laws, it is time that some change was made in the police arrangement of this State; time that the National Government sent an armed body of troops, a good large detachment of the regular army, here to regulate and restrain the turbulent and disorderly bodies who are now perpetrating the most damnable abominations and outrages throughout the State of Mississippi. Something must be done to change the order of things. The Governors of the respective States which are afflicted by these outrageous proceedings will be unable to abate them till an army and a navy, ready for active service, are placed at their command.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Work on It at a Stand-still—Resignation of General McClellan as Engineer—Funds Exhausted.

The long-talked-of "Stevens Battery," which for the last twenty-six years has been in the course of construction, may now be said to be at a stand-still, as very few men are now employed upon the huge iron-clad. Yesterday our reporter visited the battery in question, to ascertain what progress had been made during the past half year, and found that but little had been done towards its completion, and at the present time there is no indication of any progress being made, unless Government should again take the matter in hand. From inquiries made by our reporter, he learned that the work had been stayed, owing to the want of funds, the last million of money bequeathed by the late Mr. E. A. Stevens having been nearly exhausted.

General McClellan, who received $10,000 a year as Chief Engineer, has resigned his position, owing to there being no funds, and now the battery is under the control of Engineer Newton, a nephew of General Newton, and Mr. Pierce. It is said that a thousand men could well be employed on this enormous structure, with which force it could be finished in six months. It is rumored that the Stevens family have given up all their interest in the battery, which has caused a fearful expenditure in its construction, and thus save themselves from the expense of an endless litigation with the authorities of Jersey City should they seek to claim her under the devise made by Mr. Stevens.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

—The King of Denmark boasts a team of reindeer.

—Pittsburg has $7,000,000 of capital invested in the manufacture of glass.

—There are 197,688 volumes in the Congressional Library at Washington.

—Census figures for eighteen States are complete and being officially printed.

—Twenty-five bridges in Morgan county, Ill., were swept away by the recent flood.

—Three letters that spell brandy—B R and Y. We've heard it spelled O. D. V. also.

—St. Petersburg has five daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of 60,000 copies.

OCEAN TREASURES.

A Grand Wrecking Expedition—Story of the Loss of the San Pedro—Eight Hundred Persons Drowned—Treasures of Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones, at the Bottom of Cumana Bay.

The brig Nellie Gay, Captain Scandella, now moored at Hoboken, which sails to-morrow for New London and Providence to receive steam-dredging apparatus, will start May 1 for the port of Cumana, Venezuela, to work upon the old wreck of the line-of-battle-ship San Pedro de Alcantra, which sank in that harbor in 1815, with a very large amount of gold and silver on board. The Nellie Gay is sent by the American Submarine Company, of which General Ambrose E. Burnside is President, and William M. Bailey Vice-President.

In the middle of February, 1815, there sailed from Cadiz, Spain, an expedition almost rivaling, with its 99 vessels, the famous Armada which more than three hundred years before had set sail from the Tagus for the annihilation of the English navy. This fleet was intended for the complete subjugation of the young republics of South America, which were then struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke. The flagship of the squadron, the Don Pedro, had on board the chests of the paymaster, containing nearly $3,000,000 in Spanish doubloons. The fleet sailed under sealed orders. When General Morillo arrived at the latitude of the Canary Islands the orders were opened according to instructions, and he ascertained that he was to proceed direct to the coast of Venezuela. After experiencing some very stormy weather, in which, however, none of the vessels were lost, the flotilla came to anchor, April 3, 1815, at Puerto Santo, to the windward of Carupano, near the island of Margarete, in Cumana Bay.

On the eve of the departure, a fire was discovered in the spirit-room of the Don Pedro. The flames spread very rapidly and were soon seen streaming from the portholes forward and aft. The fire speedily reached the deck and rendered the attempt to launch the boats ineffectual. As the guns were all loaded, none of the other vessels dared to approach, and while the air was filled with the screams of the women and children, the ship's after magazine exploded. The whole stern of the San Pedro was blown into the air and the vessel sank in ten fathoms of water, with about 800 persons on board, not one of whom was saved.

A contract was granted to the American Submarine Company on November 17, 1870, by the Venezuelan Government. The terms are considered very favorable. The company agrees to pay a royalty of seven per cent., and to maintain a fiscal agent on board. They are allowed to import their machinery free of all port or national duties. The brig Nellie Gay was purchased and she is now taking in coal at the Hoboken docks for the purpose of working the machinery to be put on board at Providence. She is a handsome looking hermaphrodite brig of about 200 tons burden. She was built at Millbridge, Me., in 1866, and rated last April A1½. The cabin is aft and is 36 feet long, furnishing ample accommodations for the officers and divers. The 'midship section is clear, and is intended for the engines and boilers, which will be placed in position when she reaches Cumana. The forecastle is fitted up for the reception of the crew, and has berths for 15 men. The officers of the vessel are Charles Scandella, captain; George W. Fuller, superintendent of the expedition; W. M. Greene, financial agent; William Higgins, first mate; 3 divers, 3 engineers, and 8 seamen. Her machinery will be of the most improved order, and will consist of steam dredging, diving apparatus, and air pumps. She will also have on board a steam-tender, 35 feet long. Altogether, the expedition will cost about $50,000. After receiving her machinery she will return to New York to clear from the Venezuelan Consul at this port. She will then touch at Laguayra, on the Venezuelan coast, to take on board the fiscal agent before going to the scene of operations. The divers expect to be at work by the last of May.

DEATH AT SEA.

Another Ocean Steamer Deprived of her First Officer during a Voyage.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:—

The North German steamship Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Bremen line, arrived at this port yesterday. The Baltimore came into port with her colors at half-mast, her commander, Captain Voeckler, having died at sea on the fourth day out from Southampton, and was buried in mid-ocean, when the first mate assumed command and brought the ship into port. Captain Voeckler was well known and highly respected in Baltimore, he having commanded the pioneer ship of the line between Baltimore and Bremen, and received the hospitalities of the city on the occasion of his first arrival. Captain Voeckler had been unwell for some time previous to the sailing of the steamer, his complaint being dropsy of the stomach, but as the time approached for sailing, and feeling better, he insisted on making the voyage. He was not confined to his state-room until after leaving Southampton, and on the 9th, when four days out, he expired.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—

Long vs. Fuller. Error to Common Pleas of Bradford county. Judgment affirmed. This establishes the right to appropriate private property for school purposes. Read, J.

Dungan's and Blake's appeals from District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Read, J.

Grover's appeal from the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Decree reversed. Sharswood, J.

Leach vs. Ansbacher. Error to Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Judgment reversed, and procedendo awarded. Sharswood, J.

Chamberlain vs. Morgan. Error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

McConaghy vs. Kirk. Error to District Court of Philadelphia county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company vs. Smith. Error to Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

The reargument of the Philadelphia cases was begun to-day.

Criminal Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The six young men who were indicted for the outrage recently committed near Martinsville were in the dock again to-day, but their case was not called for trial.

Charles Howard pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a gold watch from the Adams Express Company, by whom he was employed.

Joseph Ray was tried upon the charge of larceny. It was testified that he met a drunken man in a tavern at Twenty-first and St. Mary streets, and, pushing him down into a chair, took his purse from his pocket and ran away. The defense offered evidence of good character, and attacked the credibility of the Commonwealth's witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

William Buck was put on trial upon the charge of highway robbery. James A. Willard testified that on the night of Friday, January 13, he went to his house, No. 1120 Hancock street, and learning that his sister was at a company in the neighborhood, he started to escort her home; when he drew near Girard avenue, a nice-looking man asked him what time of night it was, and was told it was near twelve o'clock; the stranger said, "Haven't you a watch?" Mr. Willard, suspecting the man's design, said he had not; at that moment the ruffian threw cayenne pepper into his eyes, and called out, "Ho, Fritz:" then the prisoner came up and struck him (Mr. Willard) on the temple, rendering him unconscious; he was beaten in such a manner that his health has been seriously impaired; his watch, sleeve-buttons, and $32 60 in money were stolen from him. He said he had no doubt of Buck's identity.

The case is yet on trial.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Release of French Prisoners.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Heavy Robbery in New England.

The Shoemakers' Strike.

Matters at Harrisburg.

The Apportionment Bill.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Extensive Robbery.

NORWICH, Ct., March 23.—The jewelry store of John Gordon, at New London, was robbed last night of gold and silver watches and other goods to the amount of $10,000. The entrance was effected through a trap-door to the adjoining candy store, and thence by cutting through the board partition to the jewelry store.

The Crispin Strike.

BOSTON, March 23.—John Sullivan, engineer of Phypps & Son's shoe factory in Hopkinton, was examined in that town yesterday, charged with the committal of a recent shooting by which Joseph Whitney and John T. Sweeney were wounded. It appeared from the testimony that the defendant was approached by a crowd of Crispins, and, fearing an attack, fired upon them. The wounds are not dangerous. Sullivan furnished bail in $2000 for trial, and was at once reinstated as engineer.

FROM THE STATE.

Legislative Apportionment.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The House Committee on Apportionment have been engaged during the last ten days in preparing a new bill to meet the views of the Republican majority. It was expected that the bill would be reported to the House this morning, but in consequence of adjournment over until next Monday, it will not be ready until that time.

FROM EUROPE.

French Prisoners Released by Germany.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—All the principal officers of the late Imperial army have returned to France from imprisonment in Germany, and are without exception retiring from the military service.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—Among the bills reported were the following:—

Senate bill regulating marriages, amended so as not to apply to Philadelphia.

Senate bill to perpetuate the evidence of certain conveyances in the Bush Hill estate, Philadelphia, as committed.

Senate bill to change the mode of electing certain ward officers of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, as committed.

House bill relative to fees of the criers of Schuylkill county courts, as committed.

Senate supplement to the acts authorizing the erection of public buildings in Philadelphia, with a negative recommendation. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Connell and known as the Compromise bill.

Mr. Connell moved to have the bill recommitted to the Local Judiciary Committee, where it should have gone at first, instead of being sent to the General Judiciary, as it was purely local. The yeas and nays being called, 20 voted for the recommittal and 11 against. So it was recommitted. The vote on recommittal was follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Billingfelt, Brooke, Connell, Crawford, Delamater, Duncan, Evans, Findlay, Graham, Henszey, Knight, Miller, Mumma, Osterhout, Randall, Rutan, Warfel, White.

Noes—Albright, Brodhead, Buckalew, Davis, Dechert, Dill, Nagle, Petriken, Purman, Turner, Wallace, Speaker.

Mr. Dechert presented a petition of ten thousand citizens in favor of repealing all acts authorizing the Commission to erect new Public Buildings.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a bill to incorporate the Susquehanna and Hanover Junction Railroad Company to build a road from McCall's Ferry and Safe Harbor to Hanover Junction.

Mr. Buckalew, one supplementary to Bloomsburg act of March 4, 1870.

Mr. Dechert, one to incorporate the Protection Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Crawford, one to incorporate the Silver Spring Coal Company.

Mr. Brooke, one supplementary to the act to provide for the extinction of irredeemable ground rents, approved April 15, 1869.

Mr. Duncan, one authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Edward H. Biddle five thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-four cents, with interest from July 17, 1860, in full satisfaction of his claim upon the State arising out of the sale of the Franklin Railroad.

House.

The following public bills were considered:—

House bill relating to canals, railroads, and incorporated companies, which are authorized to construct railroads, and authorizing such companies to purchase and hold stock and bonds, to lease roads and property of and consolidate with each other, was amended by confining its operations to Wyoming, Wayne, and Luzerne counties.

Mr. Craig afterwards moved to strike out Luzerne county, believing the bill to be a combination against the mining laborers.

Mr. Keene asked if the W. B. A. and the Miners' Union were not consolidated.

The motion was disagreed to and a general discussion followed on the interest of capital and labor.

Mr. Sylvern endeavoring to incorporate an amendment to the effect that when any individual stockholder of any company merged becomes dissatisfied he may on six months' notice receive the full value of his stock.

The debate finally drifted into a debate on the miners' bill, rates of transportation, etc., the friends of the W. B. A. opposing the bill as calculated to build up railroad monopolies which would oppress the miners. Finally the House refused by a vote of 42 ayes to 50 noes to pass the bill to a second reading and it was lost.

Mr. Miller introduced an act extending the limits of the income of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, authorizing them to hold real and personal estate of the clear assessed value of thirty thousand dollars in addition to that which they now hold. Passed finally.

Mr. Elliott presented a petition from 12,000 citizens of Philadelphia for the repeal of the act creating a Public Buildings Commission for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Cotton dull; low middling, 14c. Flour firm, and low grades family active; Howard street superfine, $5 62½@6 12½; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 50@9; City Mills superfine, $5 75@7 75; do. extra, $6 75@8 25; do. family, $8 50@11; Western superfine, $5 75@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 25@8 50. Cloverseed dull at $7 50. Wheat quiet and easier for prime and choice. Corn steady; white Southern, 86c.; yellow Southern, 69c. Oats dull at 64@66c. Mess pork weak at $20 75. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9@9½c.; rib sides, 11c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard steady at 13c. Whisky dull at 91c.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas H. Clay.

Thomas Hart Clay, the second son of the great Henry Clay, died at his country residence, near Lexington, Kentucky, on Saturday evening last, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was born in the year 1803. Theodore, the oldest son of Henry Clay, was born in 1800, and died a short time ago. Henry, the third son, was born in 1819, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. John, the fourth son, who is still living, and who is a leading stock-raiser of Fayette county, Kentucky, was born in 1821. Thomas inherited his name from his grandfather. He received his education at Transylvania University, and was afterwards for a while at West Point. He afterwards studied for the bar, to which he was admitted, and gave promise of fine legal powers which would have insured his success in that department had he devoted himself to the pursuit. But after becoming master of such legal knowledge as he pursued, he resigned all practice and retired on a competency to a country-seat, where he has since resided. He married when young a Miss Montelle, who is still living. He had two sons and two daughters.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, March 23, 1871.

The money market is decidedly active to-day both on speculative and business account, and full employment is readily found for all funds available at the banks and outside. The spring campaign is inaugurated, and all departments show a fair degree of activity, with a corresponding demand for money for legitimate business purposes. The rates for loans are firm, and for over 60 days they are decidedly higher, but there is no very great pressure nor any scarcity of available funds for good borrowers. We quote on call at 5½@6½ per cent., and on discounts at 7@8 per cent. according to dates.

Gold is quiet, the only sales being on regular business account at 111.

Government bonds are quiet but steady at last night's figures.

The stock market was dull but firm. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 103¾, and War Loan coupons at 104. City 6s were in demand, with sales of old bonds at 101¼; new do. at 101¾; and ante-war do. at 102¾.

Reading Railroad sold at 51·31@51¼ and Pennsylvania at 61¾@61¾. 44¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill and 41 for Catawissa preferred.

—The following banks have subscribed through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

First National, Allentown, Pa	$172,000
Cumberland, Bridgeton, N. J	93,500
First National, Trenton, N. J	320,000
First National, Monroe, Michigan	7,500
First National, Jefferson, Ohio	9,000
York National, York, Pa	363,000
National Bank, Catasauqua, Pa	300,000
	$1,265,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES:
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1 mt 6s	103¾	76 sh Reading R	51¾
$1000 do	101¾	100 do	830. 51·31
$900 Pa 6s W L	104	200 sh Penna	b30. 61¾
$1700 City 6s, New	101¾	288 do	61¾
$1600 City 6s, prior	102	100 do	b60. 61¾
		24 do	61¾
$22000 C & A m 6s, '89	96	100 sh Leh Nav	b5. 35½
$1000 Phila & Erie	86¾	130 sh Cen Trans	48
$2500 Leh R L	91½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Susq Cnl 6s, b5	49	100 sh Penna R	b30. 61¾
16 sh Norrist'n R	52½	200 sh Leh N	b30 35½
102 sh Cam & Am	116¾		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115¾@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Gold, 110¾@111¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curr'cy 6s, 113¾@113¾.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M	111	12·22 P. M	111
11·52 "	110⅞	12 24 "	111¼
12·20 P. M	111	12·25 "	111
12·21 "	110¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 23.—Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and drooping. Sales at 10¾@11c., and 50 bags recleaned from second hands at 11¾c. per pound. Timothy may be quoted at $7@7·25. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 per ton.

The Flour market is dull at previously quoted rates. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is firm, with a steady demand for prime lots from the home consumers. Sales of 400 bushels Indiana red at $1·70; 1200 bushels Ohio do., at $1·67@1·71; and 800 bushels Kentucky white at $1·90. Rye sells at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of yellow at 83c. in the cars. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 66@66½c.

Whisky is unchanged. 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....51 | 11 A. M.....51 | 2 P. M.....67

SUN RISES	5·58	MOON SETS	8 49
SUN SETS	6 15	HIGH WATER	3·23

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived, steamships Weybossett, fm Havana, and Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do.
Bark Laura Maria, Swartz, Cronstadt, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, do.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, Weymouth, do.
Barge Emma Buster, Rourke, Jersey City, do.
Barge Lizzie Doherty, Moore, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Carr, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It has been said that the French are an unprolific, and, therefore, a non-emigrating people; but, whatever may be their natural inclination, the late war will probably compel a considerable exodus, especially from those departments that have borne the brunt of the strife. Present devastation and prospective burdens of taxation must render these districts "good places to go away from;" and there are indications that the inhabitants are preparing to act accordingly. We may reasonably expect that the greater number of immigrants will be attracted hitherward, and, in extending to them a helping hand, we may give better expression to that sympathy which has already done so much in direct benefaction.

We learn that a movement in this direction is now contemplated in our city. It is proposed to raise by subscription a sufficient fund to purchase a large tract of land; to move a colony or colonies to it; to loan the colonists means to make first improvements, and, if necessary, sustain them until harvest; repayment of all outlay, with interest, to be secured by a lien upon the lands. Such a plan, successfully carried out, might open the way for extensive and valuable accessions to our population. The failure of the first enterprise, on the other hand, might go far to discourage similar immigration. It is important, therefore, that this undertaking should be wisely managed. Much depends on the men chosen to fill positions of trust; honesty as well as ability should be secured, as one rogue might ruin the scheme. Location is also a point to be discreetly considered, and on this we offer a word of suggestion. The climatic conditions should approach as nearly as may be to those of France; and the aspects of nature should favor the profitable pursuit of industries to which the immigrants are accustomed, such as horticulture, especially vine-growing, sheep-husbandry, and like occupations.

Our judgment is that in Virginia or North Carolina such conditions may be found as well as, if not better than, elsewhere; and having the further advantage of being within thirty-six hours of New York. That the immigrant could reach his home again by two weeks' easy journey, would be the best possible preventive of home sickness. Land can be had in these States—much of it virgin soil—on navigable waters or near lines of railroad, as advantageously as anywhere in the country. If the movement to favor French immigration is continued, one colony at least may be settled in the region indicated.

PARIS AND FRANCE—WHAT NEXT?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Paris continues in absolute possession of the Jacobin mob. If since the butcheries of Sunday night no further assassinations are reported, it is because all resistance to the "reds" has disappeared. Within the city's walls they have unqualified "liberty, equality, and fraternity," as they understand these things, which means unbounded license, debauchery and spoliation. Fresh barricades have been erected; the omnibuses have stopped running; traffic has ceased; only the *cafes* and drinking shops remain open; the Police Commissioners have been arrested; again the fisherwomen are in arms. General Chanzy was so maltreated by the mob that he had to be sent to the hospital; the insurgents have seized the funds of the city in the Hotel de Ville and the Mayoralties; all the approaches to the city are defended by the Nationals against the National Government; the Jacobin juntas are issuing numerous manifestoes; they will shoot even M. Thiers if they catch him; people are leaving the city by thousands, citizens and strangers, and so on, to the end of the chapter of this most astounding and alarming red republican Paris revolution. The only thing respected or promised respect from the revolutionary Central Committee is the treaty of peace with Germany, which they promise to respect for the sake of the republic, or, in other words, because they have learned to entertain a wholesome fear of the German armies.

Such is the state of things in Paris. The capital of France is under the control of a howling mob, the elements of which have nothing to lose and much to gain from the overthrow of law, order, and the rights of property. These subterranean savages and *sans culottes*, brought to the surface, have ordered an election in the several communes for a new city administration, and no doubt they will carry it through to their complete satisfaction. Meantime the National Assembly and the executive government of the nation, chosen by it, or from its authority, by M. Thiers as head of the State, and the diplomatic corps are at Versailles under the protection of an army of twenty, thirty, or forty thousand men, commanded by General Vinoy. Versailles resembles a camp; but M. Thiers is hopeful and the Assembly is firm. At its meeting on the 20th the "reds" belonging to the body were all absent. This signifies, we apprehend, that their ultimatum is the overthrow of the Thiers' government, including the Assembly, and the substitution of a Jacobin establishment on the platform of the guillotine.

The Assembly, on the other hand, in the resolution adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the condition of France, and the necessity of placing the Departments of the Seine and the Seine-et-Oise in a state of siege, has taken the proper course for the exigency. The Paris "Reds," again, have called upon their partisans in the provinces to act promptly; and it is possible that in Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Lille, where they are numerous enough to be audacious, they will follow the example of their brethren in Paris, and take possession in each case of the city and all the public funds and arms they can lay their hands upon. In short, this reign of the "Reds" in Paris must be speedily suppressed, or anarchy, with all the horrors of civil war, will soon prevail from the north to the south of France, and law and order will be limited to the Rhine provinces taken possession of by Germany, and to the champagne districts, held as a "material guarantee" by the German armies for the payment of that indemnity. Here we see the sagacity of Bismarck and Von Moltke in the securities they have exacted for the payment of said indemnity within the stipulated time. The money must be forthcoming when due, or those champagne districts will be apt to share the fate of Alsace and the Vosges, of Strasburg and Metz.

There can be no doubt that if the Emperor William were to say the word the Napoleonic empire, under the protection of the French imperial army from Germany, would be at once reinstated. But the Emperor William does not appear to be in the least degree concerned about these revolutionary discords in France. Louis Napoleon probably expects in a month or two to be recalled to the Tuileries as the only alternative to France against a general reign of anarchy and political, industrial, and social ruin. The "reds" in Paris are certainly making a better vindication for the empire than any that Napoleon has given since he set out on that disastrous journey to Berlin. It appears, too, that the prisoners of Metz and Sedan are offering their services to the Thiers Government, even through M. Thiers, would seem to offer a chance for Napoleon. But those soldiers can do nothing else under the circumstances. Still, between Napoleon, Thiers, and those French imperial troops, there may be an opening for the restoration of the empire through another *coup d'etat;* but the odds again such an experiment are so very discouraging that we think it will hardly be attempted.

The Germans, we are convinced, are perfectly indifferent concerning these internal disorders in France. They do not care whether law and order are completely re-established in or are completely driven out of France. Empire, monarchy, or republic, anarchy or despotism, the Germans have no fears, no anxieties, and no assistance to offer. Suppose a condition of chaos shall come upon poor France, involving the prostration of her agricultural and manufacturing industries, the utter demoralization, bankruptcy, and beggary of her people, that her law-abiding and industrious classes by thousands emigrate, for their personal safety and the security of their property, to other lands; and that such government as may exist in France for the time, instead of meeting the indemnity to Germany, repudiates the whole national debt. What will this signify to Germany? Only this, that if the indemnity agreed upon is not forthcoming at the appointed time, and there is no prospect of getting it, Germany will foreclose her mortgage, and appropriate another slice of the inviting soil of France, and such a slice as will make the appropriation to the Germans a better bargain than the money.

It will be observed that even these *sans culottes* and "gentlemen of the pavement" of Paris have a glimmering of this thing in their proposition to respect the treaty stipulations with Germany. They propose, then, to pay the indemnity of a thousand millions of dollars required of France, though they may upset the republic of Thiers, and set up the republic of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," as they comprehend it. How, then, will they meet this indemnity? By the very simple process of the confiscation of the surplus property of the wealthy French people; for, according to the red republican theory of equality, "property is theft," and the profits of banks and money-changers are stealings from the community, and belong to the community or the State. That such fears exist among the French property-holders concerning the "reds" we know from the elections to the present Assembly; that such fears exist among the Catholic peasantry in reference to the property and institutions of their Church has been proved in the same elections against Gambetta and Company. Most likely, at all events, from the excesses of the "reds" of Paris, the French provinces and the returned soldiers of the late imperial armies will support M. Thiers in the restoration of the Orleanists or the Bonapartes. It is still possible, however, that M. Thiers may effect a compromise with the "reds" of Paris, which will give the republic, upon a reasonable and conciliatory platform, another chance in an appeal to the French people. It is still possible, on the other hand, that France has reached that turning point in the downward road of revolutionary factions, demoralization, and confusion, which may reduce her to the political and financial condition of Spain.

WHO IS TO HAVE FRANCE?

From the N. Y. Times.

In the French Assembly, on Monday, the President, M. Grevy, took occasion to "denounce" the insurrection in Paris. At the same time, the Government at Versailles has addressed what is called a "reassuring circular" to the prefects of departments, informing them that the state of affairs at Paris is "no worse." This seems rather like the answer of a cautious doctor to the inquiries of anxious relatives, when his patient is about as bad as he is expected to be in this world. It is much more to the purpose to announce that the army gathering round Versailles—and doubtless arriving rapidly from Germany—will be speedily set to work to quell the disturbances. Many of Bismarck's plans are incomprehensible at first, and therefore it is impossible to say whether or not the outbreak coincides with his wishes. But, as there is nothing conceivable for Germany to gain from a revolution, it is probable that he is quite willing to see the movement suppressed. In that case, the French troops who were taken prisoners will be pushed forward to Versailles with as little delay as possible, and the insurgents, supposing that the army remains faithful to the Government, will soon be outnumbered. But can these returned troops be depended on? Nothing is certain in French politics. The army may, after all, be disposed to regret the fate which has overtaken the Emperor. At this moment the destinies of France might easily be moulded by any really popular military leader. A young Corsican lieutenant extinguished the remains of the old French revolution, and a man of superior genius to that of the First Napoleon would now find little difficulty in making himself master of the situation.

The disgraceful scenes which have occurred in Paris during the last few days will help to explain to many people how it happened that such a man as Napoleon III was allowed to rule for eighteen years. In the minds of the propertied and middle classes he was a barrier against socialistic revolution. As M. Prevost-Paradol so well explained, the Emperor was allowed to reign because he was thought to be the least of two evils between which the French nation had to choose. On one side the people saw, or thought they saw, general anarchy, insecurity of property, disturbed trade, and all kinds of wild excesses. On the other side they saw a despotic ruler. It will be difficult even now to prevent the shop-keeping classes, the frugal workmen, and the small landowners, from drawing unfavorable comparisons between the young republic and the dethroned Emperor. They will say:—"For eighteen years we have at least been free from civil war and insurrections. Commerce has flourished; we have all grown richer, or had a fair chance of doing so. We have had foreign wars, some unnecessary, some unfortunate, and one—the Crimean war—rather glorious than otherwise to the national arms. But we were never called upon to fight with each other. Our shops were not pillaged; the stream of foreign travel which brings so much wealth into France was never turned aside. No sooner, however, is the Emperor upset than the cutthroats are let loose on the land, and chaos takes the place of a firm government."

Such will be the reflections of some millions of persons in France, and although it would be easy to show that the very disorders which we are witnessing now are partly the results of Napoleon's system of government—the consequences of his demoralizing the labor market, in the way we have pointed out in another article on Tuesday—still the state of feeling we describe will be a potent factor in the political complications now at work. If M. Thiers and his colleagues cannot restore order within forty-eight hours from this time, the chances of the restoration of the empire will be immensely increased. The Emperor, at the head of his soldiers, could put down an insurrection in Paris, and there has been just enough of anarchy to make the people once more inclined to place themselves under his protection. Such an event would be an unhappy one for France, but revolutions there seem destined to end in the "one man power." A government is scarcely overthrown before the mob steps in and sweeps everything before it. All depends now on the temper of the returning soldiers. If they are inclined to help the Republic, the danger will be averted. If they are disposed to wait until Napoleon is once more back on the shores of France, there is an end, we fear, of the republic. Napoleon is not the man to shrink from making an experiment which offered even a faint possibility of his return to power. The series of startling and unexpected events which characterized the late war may not be quite at an end even now.

KU-KLUX IN CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. World.

According to present appearances, no Ku-klux bill will be passed at the present session, and nothing done beyond the appointment of a committee of investigation. The reason of this seeming forbearance is that there are some clear-headed lawyers among the Republican members of Congress, and no lawyer who is honest and intelligent will say that Congress has any power to punish ordinary crimes of violence committed within the jurisdiction of a State. Congress has no more authority to take cognizance of such offenses than the State of New York has to punish a murder committed in the State of Illinois.

A committee of investigation is acquiesced in by Democrats, because they believe it will explode the wild exaggerations and reckless falsehoods of the Republican press; not because they believe it can furnish grounds for legislation by Congress. Competent Republican lawyers perceive as clearly as the Democrats that such legislation would be unconstitutional; but they hope that a committee of investigation will serve party ends. The Republicans disclosed their real aim on Tuesday by proposing in the Senate that the committee of investigation be permitted to print and publish the results of their inquiries from time to time during the recess. This extraordinary proposal needs no interpreter. It shows that the Republican party feels the need of a "bloody shirt," to be carried as a banner in the fall elections. A large majority of the committee will of course be Republicans; and the design of having them report "from time to time during the recess," is to furnish a hideous raw-head-and-bloody-bones just on the eve of the autumnal elections to rouse and invigorate the Republican party. This proposal is a tacit confession that the committee is meant by the Republicans as an electioneering device, and that they are sensible it can furnish no proper ground for legislation. The Republican majority of the committee will make it their business to find (or invent) inflammatory matter to influence the fall elections in the Northern States; it being well understood that the Republican press will spread before their readers the reports of the Republican majority made "from time to time," and take no notice of the rectifying reports of the Democratic minority. There is no precedent for a Congressional committee making a report except to Congress by whom they were appointed. The proposal that the Ku-klux Committee shall furnish electioneering documents for the Republican party during the recess, shows that the object in view is not legislation to uphold order in the South, but inflammatory appeals to enable the supporters of General Grant to carry the fall elections in the North.

It is impossible for any Republican member to frame a Ku-klux bill which would not be in clear and flagrant violation of the Constitution. Every such bill is a palpable usurpation of the exclusive jurisdiction of the State over ordinary crimes committed within their limits. It is not pretended by anybody that the State governments are not competent to punish the Ku-klux outrages, supposing the alleged outrages to be real. It will be readily admitted by the most hot-headed radical of them all, that it is both the right and the duty of the State authorities to suppress and punish such acts of violence. For in what do these pretended Ku-klux outrages consist? Why, in murder, manslaughter, arson, maiming, and other crimes of violence against person and property. Now these are crimes which the United States have never attempted to punish, and have no authority to punish, except when committed on the high seas or within places (like the District of Columbia and the forts) where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. The whole body of the criminal statutes carefully recognize this limitation, as will sufficiently appear in the following citations from the United States Statutes at Large:—

"If any person or persons shall, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of wilful murder, such person or persons on being thereof convicted shall suffer death.

"If any person or persons shall, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or other place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of manslaughter and be thereof convicted, etc. etc.

"If any person or persons within any places upon the land under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall unlawfully cut off the ear or ears, cut out or disable the tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, cut off the nose or a lip, or cut off or disable any limb or member of any person, etc. etc.

"If any person within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas, shall take and carry away, with an intent to steal or purloin, the personal property of another, etc etc."

We might extend such quotations from the statutes; but enough has been given to show how carefully Congress, in its criminal legislation, has respected the exclusive jurisdiction of the States, and avoided interfering beyond its constitutional authority. The principle to which all such legislation is conformed is, that Congress has the same power to punish ordinary crimes committed within the forts, arsenals, etc., that the States have to punish them when committed within their own State limits; but that its jurisdiction is as strictly confined to such places as the criminal jurisdiction of each State is confined to its own boundaries. Outside of the forts in our harbor, Congress can no more punish a murder committed in this State, than the State of New York can punish a murder or other ordinary crime committed in New Jersey. Not only Congress but the Supreme Court has always recognized this principle. We repeat the quotation we made a few days since from the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Cohens vs. Virginia:—

"Connected with the power to legislate within this District (of Columbia) is a similar power in forts, arsenals, dock-yards, etc. Congress has a right to punish murder in a fort or other place within its exclusive jurisdiction; but no general right to punish murder committed within any of the States. * * * So, in the same act (the act of 1750), section 9, a person who, having knowledge of the commission of murder or other felony on the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or other place or district of country within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall conceal the same, etc., shall be judged guilty of misprision and felony. It is clear that Congress cannot punish felonies generally; and, of consequence, cannot punish misprision of felony. It is equally clear that a State Legislature, the State of Maryland, for example, cannot punish those who, in another State, conceal a felony committed in Maryland."

These quotations from the United States statutes and the decisions of the Supreme Court are superfluously conclusive respecting the limitations of the power of Congress to punish ordinary felonies. Many of the Republican lawyers in Congress appreciate these insurmountable obstacles, and recoil before them; hence their readiness to take refuge from an untenable position in an investigating committee which may serve an electioneering purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT placed in operation at 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.

The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
Presicent.
Attest—JOHN R. CANTLIN. 3 16

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order,

CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
3 14 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
3 30 1f No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf6

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES, GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by
WILER & MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS,
3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,
AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt MS D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARPER, deceased.—Thomas & Sons' Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Valuable Business Location, three story brick dwelling, with side yard, No. 921 Passyunk avenue, corner of Marriott street, two fronts, 45½ feet front. All that modern and substantially built three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Marriott street; the lot containing in front on Passyunk avenue 45 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth along Marriott street 112 feet ¼ of an inch, and on the other line 93 feet 6¼ inches. The house is 22 feet 9 inches front on Passyunk avenue; built of first quality materials and workmanship, with handsome side garden, filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines, and flowers. Corner lot 22 feet 11 inches, fronting on Passyunk avenue, and extending along Marriott street 112 feet ¼ of an inch; all in complete order in every particular. Also, one-half of the party wall of the house on Marriott street, adjoining the end of the lot. Also, the north party wall of the house, which is about 90 feet long and three stories high. May be examined any day previous to the sale. See plan. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. Well-secured Ground Rent, $600 a year. All that well-secured ground rent of $300 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Bainbridge and Guilford streets; secured by a public school-house, and payable by the city when it is due, by a resolution of Councils passed that all warrants for ground-rents to be paid when due without delay. Lot 54 feet on Bainbridge street, by 60 feet on Guilford street.

No. 3. Eight Building Lots, Pavonia, N. J. All those 8 building lots, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, situate on the Pavonia Land Association's land, north of Camden, State of New Jersey. Plan can be seen at the auction store and on the day of sale. See plan.

No. 4. Stocks.

1 share Pavonia Land Association.

3 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

Pew No. 52, centre aisle of Sixth Presbyterian Church.

20 shares Union Mining Company of the State of Nevada.

400 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Company.

100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Company.

100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Company.

$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Company.

Lot No. 203, section (J) in the Philadelphia Cemetery.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 a 1 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick roughcast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 100 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 439 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Small farm, 10 acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, 1¾ miles from the railroad depot at Hammonton. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that tract of land, with the one-story frame dwelling thereon erected, situate in the town of Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of Plymouth road and the line of the Heterson estate, and runs thence (1) by the centre of Plymouth road aforesaid 75 deg., east 13·13 chains to land of Morris J. Jennes; thence (2) north 15 deg., east 15·20 chains to a point in the line of the Peterson estate aforesaid; thence (3) by the line of said property 20·40 chains to the place of beginning; containing 10 acres of land. Has abundance of fruit trees and small fruits; also a large amount of wood included in the sale. The property belongs to John Berry. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. 11 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tf Finance Committee.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmw5

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Please take notice that the undersigned has filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, and that the said Court have appointed THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1871, at the County Court House, as the time and place for the hearing of the said petition, and where the creditors of the undersigned may attend, should they deem proper. MATTHYS KAAS,
3 14 tuths 6t Insolvent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
NO. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 23f

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Thomas W. Price was before the Select Council investigating committee yesterday, in relation to a charge of bribery preferred by the *Evening Bulletin* against a member of the Public Buildings Commission. Mr. Price reiterated the charges, but refused to give the name of his informant.

—The funeral of Judge Lewis took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 302 South Fortieth street.

—Dr. Bashrod W. James had a crowded audience at his lecture last evening.

Domestic Affairs.

—A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is investigating charges of corruption against the State constabulary.

—The members of the House of Representatives, at Washington, are generally very anxious for an early adjournment.

—The San Domingo Commissioners expect to arrive at Washington to-night by rail from Savannah, where they landed from the steamer Tennessee.

—The Indians in Nebraska are committing various depredations. On Tuesday they set the prairie on fire, about twenty miles south of North Platte, and drove the settlers from their homes.

—The District Court of Wyoming Territory met at Cheyenne yesterday, and four ladies were among the jury. A Sioux Indian, who had murdered two men last October, near Fort Laramie, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

—The Senate of Virginia yesterday finished the long railroad war in the Legislature by passing the House bill for the sale of the State's interest in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad for a half million dollars, to several gentlemen of Richmond.

—The coal investigation still continues at Harrisburg. A large number of iron and railroad men are present to testify to the great damage the coal strikes are to them. John Siney, president of the Miners' Association, was called yesterday afternoon, and testified at great length in behalf of the miners. The investigation will be closed in a day or two.

—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, was yesterday convicted on six of the articles of impeachment by a mixed vote, some Democrats voting for acquittal and some Republicans for conviction. The sentence of the court is that he be deposed from office and forever hereafter be disqualified from holding any place of office, emolument, or trust.

Foreign Affairs.

—The National Guards search all trains leaving Paris.

—Bismarck has been elevated to the rank of Prince.

—New prefects have been appointed for eighteen of the departments of France.

—The Italian Senate has approved the convention recently made with Austria.

—General Von Moltke has been presented with the Order of the German Cross.

—Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, where trouble was anticipated, remain tranquil.

—The army protecting the Assembly at Versailles numbers forty-seven thousand.

—An order has been issued in Prussia to stop the return of the French prisoners for the present.

—The communal elections which were to take place yesterday in France have been postponed until to-day.

—In the National Assembly yesterday Thiers thanked those Deputies who faced the fury of the Paris insurgents.

—A number of cities and towns of France have forwarded resolutions to Versailles protesting against the revolution.

—The cabs have resumed their trips, the theatres are open, and railway trains from Paris to Versailles run regularly.

—Thiers has sent another circular to the prefects of the departments, stating that advices from all the provinces are reassuring.

—The insurrectionary Central Committee has decided to respect the conditions of peace, but considers it just that the largest portion of the indemnity should fall upon the authors of the war.

—A decree of the Government of National Defense postpones the maturity of commercial bills, and prohibits landlords from expelling lodgers for non-payment of rent until the issuance of a fresh order.

—Semi-official statements are to the effect that the Germans will take no part in the internecine strife of the French, but will merely guard their own interest by pressing the fulfilment of the compacts made between the two countries.

—Michigan University has admitted its alumni to a share in its government.

—A doctor's motto is supposed to be "patients and long suffering."

—The White Mountains are now as destitute of snow as they usually are in May.

—A lady at Charleston, Ill., fell dead recently while having her photograph taken.

—A Louisville *modiste* has just inherited $70,000, and recommends her successor to her late customers.

—A St. Louis man has insured his life for $400,000, and his steps are dogged by his heirs and the Coroner.

—Liniment labels are said to circulate freely among the Indians of the Northwest, who take them for greenbacks.

—More than half the hotels in this country are kept by natives of New Hampshire and Vermont.

—A young woman of Providence is said to be one of the best blacksmiths in that city. She works side by side with her father in his shop.

—A very particular swain sent his marriage to the paper with the addition, "No cardamons." He said he despised abbreviations.

—Massachusetts has machines which are said to represent the labor of a hundred millions of men.

—A Chicago woman says that she don't get married for the reason that she don't know whose husband she might be marrying.

—The Washington papers want their district called simply "Columbia," instead of the "District of Columbia."

—A farmer in Lancaster county, Pa., last season raised 12,398 pounds of tobacco from six acres of land, his crop bringing him $3009·50.

—The women who have been admitted to the Michigan Agricultural College are said to behave in a very "gentlemanly" manner.

—A Boston lover of the weed exhibits to his friends a ball of tin-foil weighing 13¾ pounds, which he says he has "saved" in two years.

—It costs about $675,000 a year to "run" one of our first-class naval frigates, after the sum of $2,000,000 has been swallowed in her construction.

—The Paris papers loudly praise the conduct of Jean de l'Œil, a colored man and a native of Martinique, during the siege of the city. He had been long in business in Paris as a dealer in fruit, preserves, extracts of meat, etc., and had accumulated considerable wealth. When Paris was invested by the German troops he distributed nearly the whole of his very large stock among the poor of his arrondissement. The Government decorated him for his liberality with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

—The war between France and Germany has led to very unpleasant relations between the French and German officers in the army of the Viceroy of Egypt. So many challenges to fight duels were the consequence that the Khedive had finally to interfere. He restored order and tranquillity among his officers by summarily dismissing some of the most quarrelsome individuals.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 320-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 18 fmw)

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratcliford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw§

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,

Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.

Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
Largest Stock in the Country
To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$10 00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6·00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3·00 to 6 00
Butter Dishes	4·00
Ice Pitchers	6·00 to 8·00
Cake Baskets	6·00 to 12·00
Fruit Stands	7·00 to 20·00
Card Baskets	4·00 to 9·00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10·00
Wine Castors	15·00
Children's Sets	3·00
Children's Cups	1.00 to 3·00
Vegetable Dishes	14·00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
3 22 wfm2mrp

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

COPYING PRESSES.
Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
3 22 eod§

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECTIONAL Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, entitled "An act relative to Registered TAX of and Municipal Claims in the County of Philadelphia," that the following writ scire facias sur claim has been placed in my hands for service, to wit:—

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Unknown owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 218, etc.; for the sum of sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents, for work and labor done and performed, and materials furnished, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Sadline street, at the distance of twenty feet eastwardly from the east side of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city; containing in front on said Sadline street eighteen (18) feet, and extending of that width in depth northwardly seventy-five feet, more or less. Bounded on the westward by ground of Frederick Reigoult, and on the eastward by ground of Schofield.

Same vs. E. W. Rusta, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 215, for the sum of forty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Broad and South streets, in the Fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said South street three feet six inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Broad street one hundred and twenty feet to Alaska street.

Same vs. Bennet Schnarps, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 224, for the sum of seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, for city taxes for years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwardly side of Orleans street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of six hundred feet westwardly from the west side of Emerald street, then extending westwardly along said Orleans street one hundred and ten feet more or less to a point in the middle of Gunner's Run, then southwardly along middle of said run to ground now or late of John Stiles, then eastwardly along the same one hundred feet more or less to ground granted to Thomas Bennett, then northwardly by the same at a line at right angles with said Orleans street one hundred feet to place of beginning.

Same vs. Anthony Hongler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 226, for the sum of ten dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southward sixty-eight four and five-eighths inches to a six feet wide alley.

Same vs. Richard Conner and Labonius Rose, reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and Edward Thiele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 227, for the sum of seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-two feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing on the said Adams street thirty-six feet (each lot eighteen feet), and extending in depth sixty-eight feet, four and five-eighths inches to a six-feet wide alley.

Same vs. John M. Schwartz, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 228, for the sum of eighty dollars and ten cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and eight feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Hancock street thirty-six feet (36 feet), and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Jacob Cullinan, owner or reputed owner, or whosoever may be own r, and Miles D. Hartley, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 229, for the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on said Hancock street eighteen feet, and extending of that width in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Charles Butte, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 230, for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street containing in front or breadth on the said Hancock street thirty-five (35) feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. James O'Neill, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 231, for the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to wit, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-three feet eight and one-quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Norris street, eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. John B. Longshore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 232, for the sum of eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and one feet eight and one quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Howard street eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. Alfred Moore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and John Moore, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 233, for the sum of nineteen dollars and forty-one cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet northwest of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Sergeant street twenty feet, and in depth southwestward one hundred and forty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. William Seeling, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Mary Adeline Thompson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 234, for the sum of forty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Wrecker and Spangler streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Wrecker street one hundred feet, and in depth along Spangler street sixty feet.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Einwecuter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 235, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. James Graham, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Eliza Jane Graham, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 236, for the sum of fifty dollars and fourteen cents, for city taxes for the year 1868, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street containing in front or breadth on said Hancock street thirty-six feet and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a brick shop.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 237, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and sixty cents for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cadwalader street and Montgomery avenue, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Cadwalader street twenty-three feet nine and three-eighths inches, and in depth easterly on south line of Montgomery avenue sixty feet three and three-eighths inches, and on south line of said lot along centre of old Mud lane, vacated, fifty-four feet ten and one-half inches.

Same vs. Charles M. Slocum, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 238, for the sum of eighteen dollars and ninety-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Martha street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet southwest of Lehigh avenue, containing in front on said Martha street thirty-six feet, and in depth on the northeast line one hundred and nineteen feet five and three-quarter inches, and on the northwest line one hundred and sixteen feet ten and three-eighths inches.

Same vs. J. H. Johnson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 239, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Norcross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William R. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Almond and Rose (or Aramingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet five and three quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street, on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. H. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty-two feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and fifty-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ihrig, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1332 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1234 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street eighteen feet, more or less, and in depth eastward along said Morgan street, sixty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story frame building, being No. 243 North Tenth street.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of eleven hundred and two dollars and eighty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twenty-eighth, formerly in the Twenty-first ward, of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the north side of Montgomery avenue, in the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckle, at the distance of about three hundred and three feet one and three-quarters inches westward from the west side of Broad street, thence by said land north twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west, crossing Fifteenth street four hundred and twenty-five feet four and seven-eighth inches, more or less, to a point, thence by lands late of Isaiah Bell south sixty-one degrees eighteen minutes west, crossing Sixteenth street four hundred and ninety-four feet eleven and one-eighth inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated), thence south twenty-six degrees thirty minutes east along said Stump lane (vacated) eight feet five and five-eighths inches to the north side of Montgomery avenue aforesaid, and thence eastward along the same six hundred and forty-seven feet ten and seven-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets aforesaid to the place of beginning. Together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an act of Assembly approved the seventeenth day of March, 1864, entitled, "An Act to vacate Stump lane, in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines were extended to the middle of said lane.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of four thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-one cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twenty-eighth ward of the city of Philadelphia, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the north side of Montgomery avenue aforesaid, and the west side of Broad street; thence extending westward along the north side of Montgomery avenue one hundred and seventeen feet seven and one-quarter inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated); thence along the northeast side of said Stump lane vacated north twenty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes west five hundred and sixty-two feet seven and three-eighths inches more or less to the east side of Sixteenth street; thence northward along the same eighty feet eight and one-eighth inches to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence eastward along the same and crossing Fifteenth street five hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches more or less to the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckel; thence along the same south twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes east one hundred and twelve feet six inches more or less to a point, and south seven degrees forty-six minutes west by same land seventy-six feet five and three-quarter inches to a point in the line of ground now or late of Francis Blackburne, Jr.; thence south ten degrees fifteen minutes west along the same and ground now or late of Peter Mackenzie two hundred and twenty-four feet one and five-eighths inches more or less to a point in said Mackenzie's line; thence by land of the said Richard H. Rush south sixty degrees eighteen minutes west two hundred and thirty-one feet eight and one-eighth inches to the north side of Columbia avenue and place of beginning; together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an Act of Assembly approved March 17th, 1864, entitled "An Act to vacate Stump lane in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines are extended to the middle of the said lane.

Same vs. E. Warters, E. Wasters, E. Urastha, and Freeman Scott, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and ten cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Richmond street, formerly called Point-no-Point road, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-nine feet and one-eighth of an inch, more or less, southwest of the centre line of Erie avenue, as laid out on the plan of the late district of Richmond, being a point in the line of ground formerly of John Mason, and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, thence extending northeastwardly along the centre line of said Richmond street, nine hundred and eighty-one feet four and five-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Butler street, to the line of ground formerly of Michael Willegas, and now or late of Benjamin S. Janney, thence extending southeastwardly along the same three thousand four hundred and twenty-six feet eight and three-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Lambert, Bath, Myrtle, Casper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, as laid out on said plan, below water mark of the river Delaware, thence extending southwestwardly along said low water mark of the river Delaware by the several courses thereof and crossing Erie avenue aforesaid, nine hundred and eighty-six feet six inches, more or less, to the line of ground formerly of the said John Mason and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company aforesaid, and thence northwestwardly along the same and crossing the said Lambert, Bath, Myrtle, Cooper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, three thousand five hundred and thirteen feet, more or less, to the centre line of Richmond street aforesaid to place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, being composed of seven contiguous parcels of land which Thomas A. Morgan, surviving executor, or by seven indentures, each dated the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1852, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 75, pages 490, 496, 502, 506, 514, and 520, etc., respectively, granted and conveyed unto the said Freeman Scott in fee, reserving therefor and thereout several certain yearly ground rents of sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Same vs. E. Burton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and J. Frank Knight, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 964, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars and six cents, for work and labor done and performed and materials furnished, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northeast corner of Cumberland and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Cumberland street forty-five feet and in depth northwardly of the same breadth along Sepviva street one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

THE President has appointed Hon. John W. Forney Collector of the port of Philadelphia. Mr. Forney has accepted, contrary to the expectation of all his friends, and the Senate will undoubtedly confirm the appointment. If this were merely a question of providing a thoroughly competent Collector for the port of Philadelphia the appointment of Mr. Forney would call for nothing but congratulations. But, unfortunately for the President at least, there are other considerations involved, which cannot be overlooked by those who see in the blundering policy of the administration one of the greatest dangers, not only to the Republican party, but to the nation at large. Two years of the worst possible mistakes in the distribution of the Federal patronage have not taught the President wisdom, and he blunders as badly now as he did when he first went into office. That the new Collector will perform the duties of his office in an eminently satisfactory manner is certain, and we are safe in saying that his appointment will give satisfaction to every one except, perhaps, to the individual most interested—himself. Mr. Forney is a man of very great ability, and as a politician and an editor he has labored earnestly for the success of the Republican party. The President could scarcely have fixed upon a better person to succeed Mr. Moore, and yet the acceptance of the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia does Mr. Forney more credit than his appointment does the President. Few men in the Republican party have worked harder for it than Mr. Forney, and few have deserved more liberal rewards at the hands of those who dispense rewards and honors at Washington. That the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia is an office that will confer honor upon the gentleman who has accepted it few men in or out of the Republican party will be willing to admit, and it must be confessed that Mr. Forney would have consulted his own dignity more if he had refused any favors at the hands of the administration unless they were in some degree proportionate to his personal and political deserts. When President Grant went into office two years ago, Mr. Forney was prominently mentioned as likely to obtain a Cabinet position, or at least one of the most desirable of the foreign missions. He was not only one of the foremost men in the Republican party, but he had been an ardent advocate of the election of Grant upon the stump and in the columns of his two influential papers. The President, however, distributed the valuable offices in his gift according to a plan of his own, and Mr. Forney was apparently never even thought of. For two years the President has refused to be governed by the advice of others, and has obstinately persisted in conferring the honors in his gift upon men who can give no influence to his administration and who can do nothing to consolidate the strength of the Republican party. Suddenly he appears to have awakened to the fact that there are discordant elements in the party which elected him, and which he hopes will re-elect him, and he is now casting about to win some of the real working Republicans to his support. The criticisms which he has received from every Republican journal in Philadelphia have not been pleasant, and the brilliant idea has occurred to him that it would perhaps be as well to gain some newspaper support in this vicinity by conciliating leading journalists. The *North American* was captured by the appointment of Colonel McMichael as Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and now it is proposed to make the *Press* an out-and-out administration organ by requesting Mr. Forney to accept, not the Secretaryship of State or the mission to England, but the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. The President must, indeed, think that the leading men of the Republican party are for sale cheap, if he hopes to strengthen himself in this city and State, and to reconcile the contending factions of the party, in this fashion. We had hoped that Mr. Forney, for his own sake and for the credit of the profession of journalism, would have refused this paltry attempt to deprive him of his independence as a critic of the doings of the administration. The *Press* has spoken out in very plain terms on the San Domingo job and the Sumner affair, and it should be in a position to speak with equal plainness in the future, if there should be occasion to do so. In fact, no journalist should compromise his independence by accepting office, but certainly a politician and editor of Mr. Forney's standing, who has aspired to a Cabinet position, should not lower his dignity by allowing the President to put him off with the Philadelphia Collectorship. So far from such an appointment being an honor, it is, under all the circumstances of the case, a degradation which a man of Mr. Forney's sensitiveness must feel keenly. That a newspaper of the influence of the *Press* can be converted into an administration organ at such a cheap rate is not complimentary to the profession of journalism; and it shows that, while the President is anxious to gain newspaper support, he places rather a singular valuation upon it. Mr. Forney resigned his position as Secretary of the Senate in order that he might criticize President Johnson freely, and it would have gratified his best friends if he had displayed an equal amount of independence in the present instance. President Grant's performances need criticism — although perhaps of another kind—just as much as did those of Johnson, and the *Press* has hitherto displayed no hesitation in speaking out boldly when there was occasion for it. It will be a real misfortune both to the President and to the Republican party if the fact that its editor is Collector of the port of Philadelphia should interfere with its independent utterances in the future; for the next two years are likely to be trying ones for the Republican party, and plain speaking on the part of the newspapers will be more than ever needed.

Taking all the facts of the case into consideration, this appointment cannot be considered other than as an insult to Mr. Forney—an insult that the President would have been slow to offer if he had the slightest idea how to manage men. It is as bad a blunder as any he has made in the distribution of offices since he has been in the Executive chair; and Mr. Forney's acceptance, prompted doubtless as it was by a sincere desire to aid the administration in getting fairly upon its feet again before the next Presidential campaign begins, does him more credit than the appointment does the President.

AN APOLOGY TO MR. HAGER.

MR. HAGER must go off the black list. He yesterday made a personal explanation in the House of Representatives to the effect that he had always been opposed to the commission bills, and that he had been misrepresented by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Of course, we believe Mr. Hager, and apologize most sincerely for having placed him in a false position, and for having done anything to damage his future political prospects. This is the third apology of this kind we have been compelled to make, and if any of the other members of the Committee on Municipal Corporations have been misrepresented in our columns, we would be pleased to have them speak at once, and all at once, so that we may save time, space, and printer's ink by making a single apology do for the whole batch. The members of the committee who did not sign Mr. Johnston's negative report, and who have not explained their position with regard to the commission bills, are Messrs. Parsons, Duffy, Wiley, Lamon, Mooney, Meek, and McGowan. The matter is now getting narrowed down to a fine point, and it seems scarcely possible but that some of the above-named gentlemen did advocate the bills, and did endeavor to have them reported favorably to the House, so that a simple majority might act upon them. The original constitution of the committee was sixteen, and it was certainly believed at Harrisburg that the majority of this number were in favor of the bills—it was said that the committee stood ten in favor and six against—for Speaker Webb thought it necessary to add six new members to the committee in order to secure a negative report. Now, there were ten members who did not sign Mr. Johnston's negative report, which was at least a strong piece of circumstantial evidence in favor of the correctness of the rumor which prevailed previous to the enlargement of the committee. Three of these ten have denied that they were in favor of the bills, which would have made the original committee stand nine opposed and seven in favor of the bills. If this was the actual situation, why was it necessary for Speaker Webb to add six new members to the committee in order to obtain a negative report? Will any member of the House or of the Committee on Municipal Corporations oblige the citizens of Philadelphia by making an explanation, personal or otherwise, upon this knotty point?

THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

A REMONSTRANCE from the American Free-trade League against the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee was presented in both branches of Congress yesterday. The foes of American industry clearly display their disregard of the interests of the masses in thus opposing the abrogation of duties upon products which are not produced in this country. The point aimed at by the free-traders is to promote the industries of rival nations by having the duties on iron and cotton and woollen goods reduced, while they wish to retain the duties on tea and coffee, which are necessarily an inevitable tax on the consumer. Even the old Democratic party favored incidental protection, but the free-trade modern Democracy are striving to eliminate every semblance of protection from the tariff, and to adjust the imposts in such a manner as will be at once most burdensome to the workingmen and women of the land, and render them the slightest possible amount of incidental benefit.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX yesterday gave his casting vote in the Senate in opposition to a consideration at the present session of the question of repealing the income tax. A majority of both houses are unquestionably in favor of doing away with this iniquitous tax, and in half an hour the whole thing could be disposed of. The assessors throughout the country have just commenced their labors for the year, but not a cent has yet been paid, and it is not too late to put a stop to the whole business. Mr. Colfax, however, has thrown himself into the breach, and through his timely interference the Western farmers have gained another victory. Mr. Colfax, we believe, has announced his intention of retiring from public life at the end of his term as Vice-President, and he is therefore at liberty to defy the people and ignore their wishes.

SOMEBODY in the lower branch of the Legislature has engaged in the dignified work of reporting a bill to prohibit newsboys from jumping on railway cars while they are in motion. After peace and order are restored in the Commonwealth by the suppression of such a frightful evil, it is to be hoped that some other equally important measure may be brought up for consideration.

THE DESPATCHES from France indicate that M. Thiers will be vigorously sustained by the provinces, and thus enabled to resist the revolutionary madcaps of Paris. The animus of the latter is indicated by the complaint of their organ that rural influence predominates in the French Chambers, and by the earnestness with which it contends that Paris must be the capital of France. The best hope of Republicanism and of liberal and constitutional government is based on the complete triumph of M. Thiers in the present controversy; and if, after achieving such a victory, he acts wisely, honestly, and patriotically, he will render inestimable service to his unhappy country.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has been convicted on eight articles of impeachment, and an order has been passed removing him from office. More than two-thirds of the judges in this case were Conservative Senators, but on several articles four or five Republicans voted with them, so that there seems to be good reason for believing that Holden was guilty of improper acts. Like a number of other Southern Republicans, he has brought disgrace and defeat upon the Republican party by his personal misdemeanors; and he has thus rendered greater incidental service to the Southern Democracy than a whole army of their rebel politicians.

SENATOR SUMNER has been invited to a banquet by a number of his personal and political friends in this city, and in answer to the letter of invitation he has written that he will be compelled to decline. The public will thus lose an oration from Mr. Sumner on the question of his removal from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, as he would undoubtedly have been expected to speak upon this subject if the banquet had taken place.

STURDY BEN WADE settles all the doubts arising from the allegation that some of the Dominicans are hostile to annexation by denouncing their leader, Cabral, as a "chicken-thief." This accusation is, of course, conclusive; and chicken-thieves of all colors, countries, and races who presume to question the wisdom of any policy favored by the American Government should note how readily their opposition can be extinguished.

NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE ALWAYS FIND *our Prices the Lowest, our Stock the Largest, and our Men's and Boys' Clothing vastly superior to ordinary Ready-made Clothing. Our stock is fresh, being just made up, and we can afford to sell it at unusually low prices, on account of having purchased enormous bills of goods from first hands at a heavy discount, on the already low market rates.*

We call attention to our elegant new styles of
Spring Overcoats
and
Spring Suits
For Men and Youths,
and our
Elegant New Designs in
Children's Fancy Suits.

Call early in the season while the stock is fresh, and the assortment is unbroken. Polite attention will be given to all who may desire to examine our Spring Stock.

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OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

PURE WINES,
Direct from California.
Port, Angelica, Muscatel and Hock.
Also, Fine and very Pure
BRANDY,
At prices lower than ever offered before, and strongly recommended by our best physicians.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
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ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY.
The only one of the kind in the country.
A FAMILY PAPER.
Evangelical. Undenominational,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
Whatever will make the nation freer, juster, purer, the home holier, healthier, and happier, and aid the individual to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God, comes within its scope.
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The Furniture of a First-class Club Room, including Billiard Table.
WILL BE SOLD LOW.
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HYDRAULIC JACKS
AND
MACHINERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
Inclosed from dust,
and piston guided top and bottom,
reducing wear fully one-half.
Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.
Office—No. 14 N. FIFTH Street. 3 15 stuthim

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between J. A. BLAKE, C. M. DOMEISLER, W. P. JACKSON, and J. T. JACKSON, under the name of J. A. BLAKE & CO., is dissolved this day. The business will be settled up by the undersigned.
J. A. BLAKE,
No. 1907 MARKET Street.
March 20, 1871. 3 21 3t*

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

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ON HAND!
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Biggest! Beuatiful! Best! } Stock of Ready-made SPRING CLOTHING.
With a most Elegant and Varied Stock of Piece Goods To cut from To your measure.
CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN TOWN.
GREAT BROWN HALL,
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No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Elegance,
Fashion,
Good Taste,
Characterize the
Assortment of Goods
We have to submit to
Our Customers.
Ready-made Clothing of all qualities and styles at reasonable prices.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.
$823.000 IN CASH GIFTS, TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY THE NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.—EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each,	$40,000	50 Cash Gifts, each,		$1,000	
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50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos		each	$300	to	$700
75 " Melodeons		"	75	to	100
350 Sewing Machines		"	60	to	175
500 Gold Watches		"	75	to	300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at			$1,000,000		

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINIONS:—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune*, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 1. "Just and honorable."—*News*, Dec. 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address GORDON COOK & CO., Managers, No. 62 BROADWAY, New York. 3 22 6t

WATCHES.
THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
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SECOND STORY, [3 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

FINANCIAL.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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Great Bargains in Books
AT
DION THOMAS' BOOKSTORE,
No. 142 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Selling Off
(Previous to Removal, May 1,)
STANDARD, RARE AND CURIOUS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Many of which are
SUPERBLY BOUND AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE!
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FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.
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EDWIN HALL,
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(A few doors below Market,)
OPENED TO-DAY
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New Japanese Silks,
New Mourning Silks,
Best Black Silks,
New Dress Goods,
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New Shawls,
Lace Goods, Etc.
All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
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Eighteenth Anniversary.
For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St., and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to-day present our
ANNIVERSARY THANKS,
And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of
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Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.
SOME SPECIALTIES.
BLACK SILKS,
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Have always on hand a complete assortment of
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FINE
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Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
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HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
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SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
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JUST OPENED.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
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Just received per steamer Westphalia.
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ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY CO.
1022 CHESNUT STREET. 1022
Owing to the extensive repairs and alterations required in our spacious salesroom, and to delays at the Custom House of a few cases of our newest and richest patterns of goods, we respectfully ask the indulgence of the Philadelphia public, and our numerous applicants for goods, for the postponement of our
GRAND OPENING UNTIL
SATURDAY, MARCH 25,
When we promise to exhibit the richest and most splendid assortment of Jewelry ever displayed in America. 3 22 3t

EXPOSE OF THE BRANCH MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.
READ AND JUDGE.
If the public will like to know where the pretended company get their jewelry from, we would refer them to Elias, of the Dollar Store. If on oath, I think he would state that he buys most of the goods in ATTLEBORO, Mass. (this is his ENGLAND, or ENGLISH GOLD), and their agents in New York. To make the proof doubly sure, yesterday we sent the following telegram to
J. P. Hopkinson & Co., manufacturers of Cheap Jewelry, No. 197 Broadway, N. Y.:—
Can you ship me two thousand dollars worth of cheap jewelry, worth from four to six dollars per dozen, such as ELIAS uses at his store for the Milton Gold Jewelry Company, as I wish to open a fifty-cent store alongside of Elias? H. T. CUTLER.
Answer:—
NEW YORK, March 20, 1871.
H. T. Cutler, No 712 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.:
We have sold all the goods we had of that description to Elias to-day.
J. P. HOPKINSON & CO.,
No. 197 Broadway, N. Y.
Only GENUINE MILTON GOLD is at
CUTLER'S Old Dollar Store,
3 22 2t No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,
Safe Makers to the United States Government
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,
Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

HARDWARE, ETC.
CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4'40 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
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WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
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HOTELS.
WASHINGTON HOTEL,
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has been thoroughly renovated, refitted, and newly furnished by
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. 3 18 10t

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished, and with Stabling, from June 1 to October 1, in vicinity of the city, Chesnut Hill preferred. Address Box 2057, Post Office. 3 22 6t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the dramas of *The Connie Soogah* and *The Fairy Circle* will be represented this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading *roles*.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams will have a complimentary benefit to-morrow evening.

On Monday evening next the London, Paris, and New York pantomime company will commence an engagement, and will produce in handsome style a new spectacular pantomime entitled *The Three Hunchbacks*.

AT THE CHESNUT Banim's play of *Damon and Pythias* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Davenport as "Damon."

To-morrow evening Miss Phillis Glover will have a benefit, when she will personate for the first time "Rosalind" in Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It*. Miss Glover has all the qualifications necessary for success in this character, and she will doubtless give a refined, elegant, and graceful performance. As this will be her first benefit in Philadelphia, we hope she will be complimented by a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will this evening personate "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive miscellaneous bill will be presented this evening.

To-morrow will be a family night, when special pains will be taken to prepare a programme that will be attractive to ladies and children. The Vicotrelli troupe of gymnasts, the Lawrence troupe of living statues, Mr. C. A. Booth, the champion velocipedist, Charles Seaman, the renowned jigist, Miss Lucy Adams, comic vocalist, Wilson and Kernell, song and dance artists, and a great number of other performers will appear. The programme will include comic and sentimental songs, Ethiopian burlesques, ballets, Dutch comedy, local sketches, farces, minstrelsy, and pantomime. The feature inaugurated by Mr. Fox of setting apart one night in the week for family parties, when the male portion of the audience would be deprived of the gratification to be derived from their cigars, has proved exceedingly popular, and a large number of ladies have been in attendance upon each of the family nights, and have apparently enjoyed the performances greatly. The great number of entertaining acts which make up a variety entertainment furnish amusement for many who have no inclination to sit out a long drama, and such a performance has the advantage that persons can enter or leave at any time, and yet get the full worth of their money. On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening.

MISS CHRISTINE NILSSON will give a concert at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, March 28, when she will be assisted by Miss Cary and Signors Brignoli, Verger, and Vieuxtemps.

THEODORE THOMAS will give a grand orchestral concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, March 31, and a matinee on Saturday, April 1.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13.

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB OF BOSTON.—This celebrated musical organization, which has not its superior on this continent, will close Mr. Pugh's lecture course on the 30th instant. The following is the programme offered for the occasion referred to:—

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture to Der Nachtlager.....Kreutzer
2. Page's Song from the Huguenots.....Meyerbeer
   Mrs. J. W. Weston.
3. Fantaisie for Flute on Lombardi.....Briccialdi
   Edward Heindl.
4. Quinette with Clarinette Principale.....Mozart
   Larghetto and Tema con variazioni.
5. "Rhapsodie Hongroise," Solo for Violin..Hauser
   William Schultze.

PART II.

6. Italian Canzonetta, "The Swallows".....Pinsati
   Mrs. J. W. Weston.
7. Tema con variazioni, from the D Minor Posthumous Quartette.....Franz Schubert
8. Andante Cantabile and Rondo, from the Military Concerto.....Servais
   William G. Fries.
9. English Ballad, "Who's at My Window?".Osborn
   Mrs. J. W. Weston.
10. First Movement, from the Clarinette Quintette, by.....Weber

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,

N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—CARR.—On Tuesday, 21st, by Rev. J. Todd, SAMUEL D. CRAIG to HARRIET N. CARR, daughter of E. W. Carr, Esq., both of this city.

SWARTZLANDER—WOODWARD.—On the 22d instant, at West Arch Street Church, by the Pastor, A. A. Willits, HARRY SWARTZLANDER, of Yardleyville, Pa., to EMMA S., daughter of Gavin H. Woodward, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

BURNS.—On the 22d instant, JAMES BURNS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. M. Howes, No. 530 Market street, Chester, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Chester Rural Cemetery.

CLASS.—On the 22d instant, MARY EMMA, daughter of William and the late Emma Class, aged 18 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Grotto, No. 23, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Zebley, No. 217 Arch street, on Saturday, 25th instant. Funeral at 1 P. M. Services at Christ Church at 2 P. M. precisely.

ELLIGER.—On the 21st instant, Dr. ARTHUR J. ELLIGER, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1112 Spring Garden street, on Friday afternoon, 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HARRIS.—On the evening of the 21st instant, ANN F., wife of the late John Harris, of Wilmington, Delaware, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 111 N. Sixteenth street, Friday morning, 24th instant, at 10. Interment at Wilmington.

SPEER.—On the 22d instant, JAMES P. SPEER, son of Jane and the late Robert Speer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 522 S. Nineteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Morish Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MAJOR-GENERAL KILPATRICK,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 23.
"Battle Scenes of the Rebellion,"
(Including a graphic description of LEE'S RAID into Pennsylvania).
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
Subject—"The True Republic."
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston, March 30.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 21 3t

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

BARTLETT,
3 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A R O U S E!

A MASS MEETING

OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS,
WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY,

will be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24,

at seven o'clock, to concert measures for

ABOLISHING

THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION!

REMEMBER, CITIZENS! that this odious Commission has been inflicted on us! REMEMBER, it was created not only without petition or memorial, but against the well-settled previously-expressed public opinion; that it is clothed with dangerous powers, and is practically the

MASTER OF THE PEOPLE!

REMEMBER,

that out of this

GRASPING, CENTRALIZED TYRANNY,

issued the

THREE CORRUPT RINGS

which were condemned last week.

LET US STRANGLE THE ELDEST BORN OF THIS MONGREL BROOD, AND RESTORE TO THE CITY HER

LOST RIGHTS!

Let every Prudent, Honest Citizen be present.
Let every Friend of TRUE REFORM assist.
Let every Patriot who has Faith in Self-Government and Direct Representation, aid.

COME FROM EVERY WARD.

COME, determined that the Tax-payers shall be allowed to select their own Commissioners.

COME, and crush the Self-appointed and Usurping Power that dares to

DEFY PUBLIC OPINION

and destroy Free Government.

ABLE SPEAKERS,

Of all Parties, will address the meeting.

STEREOPTIC VIEWS OF METROPOLITAN ADORNMENT

will be exhibited from 7 to 8 o'clock.

By order of a Committee of Citizens,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY. 3 21 4t

☞ PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 18, 1871, MR. J. H. MICHENER:—

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to an attack on you, published as an advertisement in the *Press* of this date, over the signature of DANIEL MERSHON'S SONS, Manufacturers of Furnaces. As the publication is directed to a board of which I am President, and as it reflects on your official conduct while acting as chairman of "the Committee on the Girard Estate within the city of Philadelphia," it seems proper that some notice should be taken of it. When a similar paper was circulated by the same parties in October last, the Board of Directors of City Trusts passed a resolution expressing its entire confidence in your ability and integrity, and in the manner in which you had discharged your various and arduous duties. I well know that every member of the board has an increasing appreciation of your justice and singleness of purpose in gratuitously administering the office of chairman of the committee charged with the care of the city property. So much of your valuable time has been given to the promotion of the interest of the Trust, that I deeply regret that even one mechanic has impugned your motives because you ventured to think that others might render more efficient services. I well remember that the reason of the change was at the time quite satisfactory, and now the wisdom of the act is still more apparent.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM WELSH.

We concur in the above:—

J. G. Fell,	D. M. Fox,
Geo. H. Stuart,	James Campbell,
Chas. H. T. Collis,	James L. Claghorn,
Samuel W. Cattell,	G. S. Benson,
William B. Mann,	Henry Huhn,
Henry M. Phillips,	Alexander Biddle. 1t

☞ REPORT OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

MARCH 18, 1871.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$200,000·00
Surplus	$461,136·71	
Discount less Expenses	21,170·89—	482,307·60
Circulation Outstanding		173,655·00
Individual Deposits		1,172,091·48
Due to Banks and Bankers		33,529·35
		$2,061,583·43

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,167,031·72	
U. S. Bonds for Circulation	200,000·00	
U. S. and other Bonds	78,428·00—	$1,445,459·72
Due from Banks and Bankers	59,142·82	
Due from Exchanges	199,598·25	
U. S. Three per cent. Certificates	190,000·00	
Legal-tenders and Specie	140,747·62	
National Bank Notes	8,918·00—	598,401·69
Furniture, Fixtures, and Taxes		17,722·02
		$2,061,583·34

JOHN CASTNER,
1t Cashier.

☞ REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,639,453·05
Due from Banks	389,649·58
Clearing House	565,590·23
Coin	41,681·21
Legal-tender Notes	1,018,783·81
	$5,655,162·88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000·00
Surplus Fund	500,000·00
Discounts, Interest and Profit, Loss	122,477·39
Circulation	593,565·00
Individual Depositsor	2,910,141·51
Due to Banks	528,978·98
	$5,655,162·88

Affirmed,
W. L. SCHAFFER,
1t Cashier.

☞ A R O U S E!—A Mass Meeting of Citizens and Tax-payers, without distinction of party, will be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7 o'clock, to concert measures for abolishing the

PARK COMMISSION.

Remember, citizens, that this odious commission has been inflicted on us. Remember it was created not only without petition or memorial, but against well-settled and previously expressed public opinion—that it is clothed with dangerous powers, and is practically

THE MASTER OF THE PEOPLE.

Remember that out of this grasping tyranny issued the THREE CORRUPT RINGS which were condemned last week.

Let us strangle the eldest born of this mongrel brood, and restore to the city her lost rights.

Let every prudent, honest citizen be present. Let every friend of true reform assist. Let every patriot who has faith in self-government and direct representation aid. Come from every ward. Able speakers of all parties will address the meeting.

Stereoptic Views and Fire-works will be exhibited. 3 22 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposed agreement for the lease of the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD and its branches to the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New Jersey, and also upon a Supplement to the Charter, entitled "An act to enable the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage," approved March 15, 1871.

3 19 9t E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE will hold a public meeting in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 23d instant, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses and important business. 1t

☞ COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 319 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1t WILLIAM CURTISS, Secretary.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

CORNELIUS & SONS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp5

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 1 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 19

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 22 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

1 26 tuwthfs40t

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 9§

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

SOUGHT AND SOLD

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

9 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Bismarck's Threat of Interference.

The Southern States.

President's Message.

Action Taken by the House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck's Threat of the Reoccupation of Paris Confirmed.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—In the National Assembly to-day an adverse report was made from the committee upon a bill providing for the election of a municipality in Paris.

Jules Favre read a letter from Count Bismarck, who says:—

"Events in Paris do not indicate the execution of the convention entered into with the German commander, which forbids any approach to the lines before the forts occupied by the Germans."

Bismarck claims a restoration within twenty-four hours of the telegraph leading to Paris, which has been destroyed, or Paris will be treated as an enemy; and should there be any more proceedings in violation of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of

The Forts

will be opened on the city.

Favre stated that he had replied to Bismarck that the insurrection in Paris was a surprise to the Government, but would be repressed. If there was delay in its suppression it was because the Government was hopeful of avoiding bloodshed. The Government had no means of repairing the telegraph, but would ask its reinstatement of the mayors of the arrondissements through which it passed.

Affairs in Paris.

VERSAILLES, March 23.—Several Paris newspapers have removed to Versailles. The Paris insurgents have obtained from the Bank of France a million francs against a deposit of a formal Treasury bond. The requisition made by them upon the Rothschilds was refused payment.

A Sensation in the French Assembly.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Daily News'* special despatch from Versailles says that the letter of Count Bismarck created a sensation in the Assembly, and that Favre, in his remarks thereon, hinted that if Paris holds out that the Government will co-operate with the Germans.

There is a report that Favre is endeavoring to oust Thiers.

The Slain Generals.

Generals Lecomte and Thomas were buried in a ditch.

A Pool of Blood.

The Rue de la Paix is a pool of blood, and no man's life is safe in Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message on the Condition of the Southern States—The Document in Full.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue dangerous. The proof that such a condition of affairs exists in some localities is now before the Senate.

That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities, I do not doubt. That the powers of the Executive of the United States, acting within the limits of existing laws, is sufficient for the present emergencies, is not clear. Therefore, I urgently recommend such legislation as in the judgment of Congress shall effectually secure life, liberty, and property in all parts of the United States.

It may be expedient to provide that such law as shall be passed in pursuance of this recommendation shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress. There is no other subject on which I would recommend legislation during the present session. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1871.

Discussion on the Message.

In the House to-day, after the reading of the President's message, Mr. Shellabarger moved a special committee of nine be appointed, to whom the message should be referred, saying that he wanted a day fixed for the consideration of the subject. A lively discussion followed.

The Committee on the President's Message.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

After considerable filibustering Mr. Shellabarger's motion to appoint a special committee to which the President's message shall be referred was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed the following as the committee:—Messrs. Shellabarger, Ben. Butler, Scofield, Dawes, Blair of Michigan, Thomas, Morgan, Kerr, and Witherson—five Republicans and four Democrats.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Old Established Brick Yard, known as "Buist's," 21 acres, Leases, Machinery, Good-will, Fixtures, Tools, and Implements, Long lane, below Buck road, late the property of John M. Buist, deceased. Also, 700,000 Bricks, Wood, Coal, etc. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the leases, machinery, good-will, fixtures, tools, and implements of the valuable brick yard known as Buist's, situate on Long lane, below Buck road, First ward, comprising over 21 acres of land, in successful operation ten years. One of the finest yards as to capacity for manufacture, facility of delivery, and thoroughness of outfit in the city, being furnished with 1 complete Chambers' press-brick machine, with engine, boiler, engine-house, etc.; tempering sheds, 4 large kilns, 12 drying sheds, 1 engine and 3 tempering pits, and wheels, brick presses, brick dwelling-house, counting-house, railroad track, draining pumps, and a complete lot of utensils, including spades, shovels, sieves, trucks, boxes, wagons, sand tubs, etc. The entire tract includes over 21 acres, with an average lease of over 7 years, while the largest and finest tract, including 11 acres and 6 perches, has still an unexpired term of 10 years. The whole yard is in thorough repair, and has yielded an annual income of $20,000.

Terms—$5000 cash on the day of sale, the balance of one-third cash on execution and delivery of bill of sale to purchaser; the remaining two-thirds of purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage, to be the first lien on real estate, satisfactory to seller. For full particulars as to leases, etc., inquire of Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, or of the attorneys for the estate, Lewis Stover and Frank Wolfe, Esqs., Nos. 224 and 324 Walnut street.

Also on same day and immediately thereafter, 700,000 burned bricks in lots of 10,000 each to suit purchasers, with privilege to take entire lot, or multiple of 10,000; also lot wood and coal.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 22 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Galvanized Plastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's,

(3 17 fmwim PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

LOVES OF LOUISE AND LORNE.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES—STORY OF THE FIRST LOVE AND REJECTION OF THE MARQUIS OF LORN—HOW HE WAS JILTED BY THE DAUGHTER OF A COMMONER—HE FLOGS HIS RIVAL, AND SETS HIM UP AS A TAVERN-KEEPER.

An Edinburgh correspondent of the N. Y. *World* writes:—

Men and women whom fortune has placed in such a situation that in worldly matters they are far above the ordinary run of mankind, whose joys and sorrows, loves and hates, find their be-all and end-all in the circumstances of every-day life, cannot escape from their human nature, and therefore are often obliged to suffer more than other folks, simply because they cannot do what they want to do, even when their desires are for the most natural and commonplace of things. Mary Queen of Scots could not even live, since Elizabeth hated, without having cause to fear, her. Arabella Stuart could not live quietly with her husband, Mr. Seymour, because she was royally connected. Amy Robsart was in the Earl of Leicester's way to advancement, and therefore she had to die at Cumnor Hall. History is full of the sorrows of royal houses—sorrows which have attracted the sympathy of commoners, because they, too, could feel similar ones, and around which a haze of romance has ever lingered, because they are so far removed from the troubles of ordinary beings.

It seems that, in this particular, history is now repeating itself in the approaching marriage of the reluctant Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. The house from which she is sprung is not particularly noted for fiery passions, or even for any peculiar tendency towards romance, and it may be that the amiable Princess will forget the sorrows of her youth as time goes on and she becomes the mother of a large and charming family; but the apathy of age is no recompense for the heart-sufferings of early life, which men, indeed, forget, but which often embitter a woman's whole existence, although as a wife she may endeavor to forget them, and as a mother a new life may open to her, and new interests distract her thoughts from memories of the dead, irrevocable past.

As to the Princess herself, she is an amiable woman who, being twenty-two years of age, has already passed the period when a great passion can be formed, especially when, as seems to be the case, a true and tender attachment has to be forgotten, and one has to be off with an old love. Hints of the existence of such an attachment have latterly been thrown out by the English newspapers, covert, it is true, but easily understood when the following extract from a letter written by an English lady to a friend in this city is read:—

And the poor princess. Ah! how my heart bleeds for her—and for another. But such is always the fate of greatness. Sometimes when I think of the princess, I think of Arabella Stuart, in Mr. James' novel—they cannot wed those whom they love. Do you remember when we were at Biarritz, and that poor Baron P—z, who used to wander about with such a sad face and such wild, wild eyes, and his hands ever hidden in his bosom (and I found out afterwards it grasped the handle of a pistol—just like Werther that Auntie used to cry about), as if to repress the wild beating of his heart? You know he never bathed, but used to go down to the beach and look, ah! so sadly, at the moaning of the waves and cool his brow in the dashing spray of the Villa Eugenie. After you had gone to Dijon, I became acquainted with the Baron, and in a most romantic way. I was sitting in the parlor of our hotel thinking of thee, *ma chere*, and running my fingers listlessly over the keys of the piano. At last I began to play "The Last Hope." It was about dark, and I suppose the Baron must have opened the door softly, for I never heard him. But suddenly I heard a sigh, and looking up, the Baron stood beside me, and the tears were flowing from his eyes. I had pitied him so long and my heart was so full, that I began to weep too. He did not speak for a little while, and when he did, his voice was so choked with tears that I caught only the words, "Ach Gott! Ach Gott! Und auch meine Stoffnung ist geschwindet, gegangen, verloren!" which you know, dear, is the German "Ah, God! ah, God! And *my* hope, too, is vanished, gone, lost!" It was dreadfully unproper, I know, but I could not help it, and so I spoke to him, and we talked for a long time, not noticing the people who came in and out, until at last Auntie came down stairs and I introduced the Baron. But he didn't stay long after that, and when he had gone I went to my room and read, "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" till late in the night, and then I went to bed and sobbed myself to sleep, for I knew that there was some terrible tragedy in the Baron's life.

Well, after that I used to meet the Baron almost every day, and, if I hadn't been so full of pity for his hidden sorrow, I think I should have grown *ennuyee de lui*. Auntie never objected to it, for everybody liked him except the men, many of whom, for all their politeness, are at heart coarse and unsympathetic. Harry Lorimer even called him "a spoon," and added, in his funny way, that I can't help laughing at, though it vexes me, that I was sipping warm negus with him. One day he told me the story of his life. He is of ancient family, but one which is not now so wealthy as once it was, although it is by no means poor. His family is one of the oldest and proudest in Saxony, and many of its members have occupied the highest offices. So you see it wouldn't have been at all beneath the dignity of Prince Albert's daughter to marry him, and the Queen would never have interfered with the affair at all but for her abominable perverseness, as I think it, and if intermeddling people had not come between the two they would have been married four years ago, and she would have been happy, too, for the Baron is one of the tenderest of men, and it's a shame that his hopes should have been blighted as they have been. The Baron studied at Tubingen and is an infidel of a certain sort. He explained the matter to me, but I didn't understand a word of it, and it shocked me, but one finds so many unbelievers here that one gets over one's prejudices against them. I know it is not right, but I know too that it is wrong for a mother to blight her daughter's early years by refusing her sanction to a marriage between two loving hearts on any such grounds, and from what the Baron told me I judge that his infidelity was at bottom the reason why the Queen would not let her daughter marry him. Auntie says the Queen was right, and I think that she would have been so, had the Baron been anybody else. However, he first met the Princess at a ball given in her honor at the residence of Prince von A——z about five years ago, when she was a pretty, meek-faced girl in her teens. He loved her at first sight; she looked, as he says, "*so hold und schoen*. Her eyes, which really are her beauty, shone like stars into his soul, which," he says, "had hitherto been dark and gloomy." They danced together, and conversed about ever so many things, and afterwards were thrown much together until they learned to love. Nobody had expected that it would be so, and when finally the Princess returned to England, she told her mother of the whole affair, and she at first was not unwilling to have the Baron as a son-in-law, being an affectionate mother who wished to see her child happy.

When the Princess went to Balmoral the Baron followed her, but received rebuff after rebuff, for the Queen had changed her mind already, and the Baron was not invited to dine at the castle, and altogether was treated in a way to wound anybody's feelings. He had no interviews with the Princess, and was obliged to return to Germany a disappointed man. He says that the Princess was rendered actually insane for a time by the heartless conduct of her mother, and he believes that her heart is yet his own.

Thus far the letter takes us in the history of this affair, and, if the sentimental covering be removed, the fact appears that Baron P—— z and the Princess Louise were at one time desperately in love with each other, and that the flame is burning yet, for on what other grounds can the settled melancholy of the Princess, which has frequently been remarked, be accounted for?—a melancholy which has of late grown more and more apparent, rendering necessary the almost constant attendance upon her of Dr. Laycock, who, it is rumored, has advised the indefinite postponement of the marriage, which, if postponed, would probably never be consummated, a state of affairs which, perhaps, would be far from displeasing to the Marquis of Lorne.

The story in regard to the Marquis of Lorne, and evident proofs of its accuracy are not wanting, is the story of a tiff or lovers' quarrel, foolish, and in this instance, one would say, not a whit more justifiable than such affairs generally are. The Marquis inherits much of the stormy temper as well as philosophic ability of his father, the Duke of Argyll, and perhaps his philosophy has got the better of him in this marriage. He was always headstrong, dashing, and physically courageous, although his moral courage appears not to be great enough to allow of his correcting a mistake which will be very likely to cause a vast deal of trouble to himself, his wife, and a good many other people who are entirely innocent. Of course, nobody but a man's own self has a right to say whether or not he will keep his marriage vows, and a suit for breach of promise, should he suddenly withdraw from his contract to marry the Princess and return to his former love, would not be so natural a consequence as it would be in this country.

In a town not far from the castle in which the Marquis lives there is a tavern, in which he and kindred spirits were accustomed to meet at night, some years ago, and discuss politics, philosophy, morals, dogs, whisky, and other entertaining questions of the day. One of the habitues of this hostelry was a laird with a bumpy forehead, a decided tendency towards philosophy, and no dislike whatever to Scotch whisky. He was old enough to remember Dr. Maginn, Kit North, and other worthies of the old time, who used to meet at Ambrose's, in Edinburgh, where they made up the greater part of the "Noctes Amorosiane," a book by which the old gentlemen was accustomed to swear. He had the notions of the old time in regard to Toryism and respectability in all questions, and the Marquis had many an amicable encounter with him, and at that period of his life, being addicted to low companions and whisky, made philosophically hot, he became quite intimate with the old gentleman, who, of course, was well pleased to be taken home by him one night, stopping at various places to wrench off turnpike gates and throw them into the river, for the laird, even in his old age, retained many of the frivolities of youth, and, like an old reprobate as he was, gloried in them.

This laird had a daughter, apparently a combination of Burns' "Mary in Heaven," Helen Mar, Jeanie Deans, and the Highland fling. She was more beautiful than Lochnagar and Ben Lomond when the rising sun gilds them with transcendent glory, but she was not so tall. The Marquis was taking the laird home one evening, or rather very early next morning. It had been the evening of the anniversary of the birth of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns. The morning was calm and beautiful. Far off was heard the shrill crowing of the cock, answered from a thousand barn yards, and the two enjoyed the scene, being in a fit condition to do so.

This may be considered a ridiculous condition for a man when first he meets his sweetheart, but at that time the Marquis was wild in the extreme. He was partially alienated from his father on account of his liberal views in religion. His father, who was then preparing for the press his "Reign of Law," had wished his son to aid him in its composition; but, inasmuch as the Marquis' views were radically opposed to those of the Duke, any amalgamation of the two was rendered impossible. Lorne had just returned from the university, and was full of the liberalism of the day—a worshipper of Mill, and almost an ultra-materialist. The disagreement in ways of thinking had brought about some family trouble—a by no means unusual occurrence—and the Marquis was utterly careless and a trifle dissolute.

On the morning above referred to, the Marquis found himself unable to return home, or even get back to the tavern, and was forced to stay all night at the laird's house. In the morning he met the laird's daughter—Laird's Bloom of Youth personified. Sad as he necessarily was after his night's debauch, he possessed enough of the resiliency of youth to admire the young lady's beauty. An intimacy between the two sprang up, and for a long time they two were in nearly constant companionship. The Marquis relinquished his dissipated habits and became a model of virtue. His father was overjoyed at this rehabilitation, but was at a loss to account for it until at last it became the talk of the neighborhood that the young Marquis was deeply in love with the laird's daughter. Being extremely philosophic, the old gentleman saw nothing wrong in the love of his son for one so far beneath him in station, and also thought that inasmuch as it was a corrective of the follies of youth, it was worthy of all approbation. And so for a time the young man enjoyed love's young dream, for he fondly believed that his passion was reciprocated. The course of true love has a proverbial tendency to be a rough one. Nothing can be more foolish than for a man to believe that a woman who does not understand him can continue to love him. The laird's daughter was a simple-hearted girl, who, preposterous as it may seem, cared more for love than for exalted station, and at any moment was ready to relinquish all hopes of the latter, provided her expectations in regard to the former were not fulfilled. As is too often the case, the man loves the woman for years and the woman returns his passion for a few months. The Marquis was blindly worshipping a goddess of his own creation, and in his case, at least, Thackeray's saying that "men serve women kneeling, when they get on their feet they go away," was not shown to be true, for his love continued, and that of the laird's daughter was turned in another direction. Scarcely a year had passed before the passion which once had burned for him went out, and left the poor fellow in gloom such as Heinrich Heine would have been delighted to sing.

Employed by the girl's father was one Donald Macpherson, a man about as fit to be compared with the Marquis as Beadle Bumble with Mr. Disraeli. He was brawny and ill-favored; a shock of red hair bristled on his head; his hands were grimy and hardened by labor; he could not spell his own name, much less write it; he could neither sing nor dance, and yet he became the successful rival of the gorgeous Marquis of Lorne. The Marquis was infuriated at the girl's coldness, and used to hang about her father's house in the most crestfallen way. The laird favored his suit; but neither prayers, nor tears, nor threats could move her from her purpose of marrying the boor, who grinned and smirked at the Marquis in so aggravating a manner that even *his* high sense of dignity could not keep him from committing an assault upon him, for which he would have suffered by due process of law had not a compromise been made by which Donald Macpherson received a sum of money sufficient to enable him to marry his inamorata and set up as a tavern-keeper, as he did soon afterwards.

But in such a nature as that of the Marquis of Lorne, love once formed does not readily decay. He brooded over his sorrow; and his only consolation for a long time was the study of natural science and getting drunk with his old companions at the tavern. His father looked upon both of these things as unmitigated evils, and did all in his power to withdraw the son from his perverse tendencies; but all in vain, until at last he proposed a tour on the Continent, thinking that change of scene would work its usual results and his son forget his passion. For two years the Marquis led the wildest of lives in the wildest capitals of Europe, endeavoring to drown his sorrows in the whirl of dissipation. He went to Heidelberg and Monaco, and in both places was the rage. His story was partially known, and women fell in love with him, while men, although really despising a marquis who had loved a hind's daughter, flattered him both for the sake of his position and the recklessness with which he squandered his money. Finally, having run through a princely fortune, he returned home, where he remained for a short time, for bitter memories were connected with it. His old love was established in the tavern, and the sight of her whom he could not avoid was unbearable to him. His heart was broken, and he returned to the Continent, where he remained until the marriage with the Princess Louise had been determined on for reasons of state. He was recalled, and, broken in spirit, agreed to become a party to the transaction and settle down in life with a princess as his wife, since it was impossible for him to marry his old love, the keeper of the tavern.

The above is the sum and substance of what is known and variously hinted at in Scottish newspapers of the period. There are two young people about to be joined together for life, one of whom yet loves and is loved by one whom she can never wed, and the other a man who, *blaze* in pleasure and disappointed in life, throws himself away at the bidding of his father and for reasons of State. Truly,

"It is better to be lowly born
Than to be perked up in a glistening grief
And wear a golden sorrow."

THE IRISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Scotland having carried off the maiden all for-Lorne, it has been supposed that Ireland must be similarly honored by royal patronage. It has been supposed by the average British statesmen for some generations back that the Celtic mind is peculiarly sensitive to royal favors, and that a panacea for all misgovernment and wrong dealing is to be found in a royal visit, or in rumors of a proposed purchase of a palace in some of those Irish paradises whose beauty makes Balmoral or Osborne seem howling wildernesses. It has therefore occurred to Mr. Gladstone that the suggestion of an Irish royal marriage will drive the people fairly wild with loyalty and delight. The young gentleman selected for the "national" honor is of respectable rank and tolerably respectable family. As the cable announced, he is the present Marquis of Ely.

"Our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin, the most noble and puissant prince," Sir John Henry Wellington Graham Loftus, Marquis and Earl of Ely, in the County Wicklow, Viscount Loftus, of Ely, and Baron Loftus of Loftus Hall, County Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, in the County of Cork, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a baronet and half a dozen other things, great and small, is now in his twenty-second year, and succeeded to his family titles as Fourth Marquis some fourteen years ago. He has not yet distinguished himself very particularly; the last occasion on which the public became acquainted with the fact that the peerage contained such a title was during Prince Arthur's visit to Ireland, when his Royal Highness was entertained at Ely Castle, County Fermanagh.

Artemus Ward has shown that "bad spelling" is a convincing proof of family or literary antiquity, and on this account the genealogy makers spell the family name of the Marquess somewhat peculiarly. According to those distinguished though not very conscientious scholars, the members of the College of Heralds, there must have been a distinguished Lothus in the days of Alfred, and some time later there was one Lofthouse. The only distinguished men of the family were called Adam Lofthouse, both of whom were Chancellors of Ireland. The last of these was at one time chaplain to Lord Sussex when that peer went to Ireland as Viceroy. Vice-regal patronage soon advanced him to the primatial see of Armagh, whence the same merit translated him to the wealthier and more influential See of Dublin, in 1567. This was the stepping-stone to still higher dignity, and he was made Lord Keeper of the Seal, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. The good, pious, and immortal Queen of England having founded Trinity College, this most reverend lord and father was made its first provost. Archbishop Loftus was a patriarch in green Erin, and was the father of twenty Anglo-Irish descendants, from whom irregularly, and through the female line, the Loftuses, of Loftus Hall, and the ancestors of the present Marquess, were descended. They numbered distinguished men. There were amongst them a Knight of St. Patrick, a Bishop of Clogher, a barrister, and a civil servant or two. A cadet of the house was an ambassador to some of the German courts. There were also some Loftuses pretty respectable militia officers. The dates of the creation of the titles of the family are:—Baron, 1785; Viscount, December, 1789; Earl, 1794; Marquess, December 29, 1800; Baron of the United Kingdom, January 19, 1801. The dates of these last creations sufficiently indicate to every Irishman the nature of the services by which they were purchased.

If England were to seek in Ireland a mate for her royal daughter who would honor quite as much as he would be honored, it is needless to say that he should have been the young Earl of Offaley, who one day will be the premier duke, marquis, and earl of Ireland.

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TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $39; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 33 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,

DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,

Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money).....	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan.....	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan.....	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock).....	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)..	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock).....	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate.....	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value.....	3,912·00
	Cash.....	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
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REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 309 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby,

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..... $600·368·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70.....$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.....	$834,950
United States Government Loans.....	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans.....	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans.....	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.....	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.....	365,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks.....	62,486
Cash in Bank.....	231,043
Loans on Collateral Security.....	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled.....	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company.....	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

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WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.....	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Potsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train.....	12·30 P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	P. M. 1·00
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Potsv'e W. Train.....	4·20
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4·00	Harrisbg&Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g&Potsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading.....	8·00 P. M.	From Pottsville.....	12 35 P. M.
To Pottsville.....	3·15	From Reading.....	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.
Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·30 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 8·50, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·40, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Orelana at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·30, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 2·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·29 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

5·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 898 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·25 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·25 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 3·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

3·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DISCRETION.

The New Fire Department—How It is Worked—Admirable Results—The Effects of System.

Perhaps some of the readers of THE TELEGRAPH have had the unfortunate experience to have had a slight fire occur no their premises. If a lamp upsets and a table-cloth is burned, or if a defective flue ignites some portion of the wood-work of the dwelling, and the information thereof should (bad luck) happen to get on the streets, an alarm of fire would instantly be started, and in less time than it takes to write this, that unfortunate dwelling would be instantly surrounded by a group of perspiring and fussy men who would break furniture, smash windows, pour floods of water, and so alter the condition of things about that house that its owner would scarcely know it if he wasn't told of the fact. This, it will be observed, would be the condition of affairs had our defective flue or upset lamp done this damage under the old Volunteer Fire Department. This is not written with a desire to reflect on the *personnel*, but on the *system* of the old regime. The same men who gave their services in the old we have now in the new. It was the utter want of systematic management, flowing from a lack of authority on the part of the managers, which rendered the old plan nearly useless in some cases and very destructive in others. Especially in small fires were the defects of the old system painfully manifested. "In ninety-nine fires out of a hundred three engines are enough, and more than enough," remarked an old fireman the other day, with great truth; and we are glad that the commissioners fully recognize the fact. Its truth is so patent that it needs not a word of comment. The men of the new department have had an opportunity in two or three cases to test their hand, and in all have they done most admirably. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a fire was discovered between the plastering and under the stair flooring of the flight of stairs running from the second to the third story of the residence of Michael Weaver, No. 1907 Walnut street. It was a trifling fire, and was easily extinguished. "A few buckets of water extinguished the flames," was the newspaper report; but this simple announcement contained the expression of a *fact* which shows that it is not absolutely necessary in all cases to deluge a house with streams of water, when the work would be as well done with a few buckets. This little piece of reason has been frequently overlooked, and the results of its neglect have been disastrous, as all know.

The parties in Mr. Weaver's house are extravagant in their praises of the admirable way in which the fire was managed. The engines on the ground were:—No. 1 (Delaware), No. 4 (Philadelphia), and Truck E (Fame Hose). A hose was attached to a plug and run to the front door of the dwelling, but the water was not turned on.

It was placed in this position merely to be in readiness in case of emergency. The extent of the fire was then ascertained and extinguished by buckets, the water having been obtained from the bath-room of the dwelling. With the exception of the burned portion of the stairs and some very trifling damage done by the water, one would hardly know that a fire had occurred in the place. There was no rushing here and there, no furniture broken, no mirrors smashed. All was done quietly and effectively. The house is beautifully furnished, and near where the fire took place were numbers of little articles, just convenient enough to be placed in the pocket. Not a single article was taken from the place. There was silverware also near at hand, but it was left untouched. We do not give the firemen credit for not being thieves, but the fact is worth mentioning. The men were also courteous, careful to preserve everything from injury, and were willing to receive any reasonable suggestions that were made. So much for the new system. It promises most excellent results.

A LARGE SEWER.—Across Darby road, half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth street, a new sewer is to be constructed, which will cost from $18,000 to $20,000. It will have a clear inside diameter of 20 feet, and a length of 84 52 feet; to be built of brick, circular in form, with an eighteen inch arch and counter arch laid in hydraulic cement. A channel-way is to be constructed at the upper end of the sewer, connecting with Mill creek, about 270 feet long, and one at the lower end about 160 feet. This channel will be 20 feet wide at the bottom, with side slopes of six inches to the foot. The work is to be pushed forward at once, and proposals will be advertised for in a few days.

MAN STABBED IN ALASKA STREET.—A serious stabbing affray occurred at Seventh and Alaska streets last night, from the effects of which one E. R. Williams, who is now in the Pennsylvania Hospital, may die. The assailant of Williams is a man named Richard McGovern, who, in connection with a crowd of men, attempted to rob Williams. The latter resisted, and McGovern drew a knife and stabbed him. McGovern was arrested, and has been committed by Alderman McCluskey to await the result of Williams' injuries.

NEW STATION HOUSES TO BE BUILT.—The Committee on Police of City Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's Office. Mr. Glenn occupied the chair. A number of bills were presented and approved, after which Mr. Harkness reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $300,000 for the erection of seven new station houses in the city; also, to purchase a steam tug for police purposes. The committee directed the chair to report the bill back to Councils with a favorable recommendation.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Brown this morning held an inquest in the case of the colored man who was found yesterday morning on a lot at Forty-third and Spruce streets, with a part of his head blown away. The verdict of the jury was death from suicide. The deceased has been ascertained to be of the name of Zachariah Evans, aged sixty-five years, who resided on Sansom street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. He was formerly employed as a porter in Laird's store, at Oak and Market streets. Evans has a wife living in California. No cause is assigned for the act.

RUM AND IMPUDENCE.—A man with one arm was found staggering around drunk on pier No. 18, Port Richmond, last night, by Officers Terrell and Vanderslice of the Delaware Harbor police. The fellow refused to give his name, but he was perfectly willing to give impudence to the officers, who desired to take him home. The fellow was locked up in the station house for his display of bad temper.

A STRANGER BADLY INJURED.—A man fell off the Washington train on the Camden and Amboy line, at Whitehall Station, this morning, at one o'clock, and being badly injured, was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. He was unable to give his name, but in his pocket was fovnd a receipt by Adams Express Company from P. E. Wager, for money sent to Margaret Wager, Providence, Rhode Island.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning, at the Morgue, an inquest was held by the Coroner on the bodies of two infants found yesterday under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The only testimony heard was that of Dr. Shapleigh, who testified that the infants had been still-born. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—Louis Schneider, of Montgomery county, in conjunction with Mary Myers, of Alaska street, stole a valuable door-knob from the residence of Peter Baltz, Fifth street, above Buttonwood, yesterday afternoon. The pair have been put under bail by Alderman Toland.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The Ninth district police arrested six corner loungers last evening, and Alderman Pancoast has placed each of them under $300 bail.

OUR PHILADELPHIA GIRLS.—Lieutenant Flaherty's police arrested six street-walkers last evening. The girls have been committed by Alderman Morrow.

SWINDLING MINSTRELS.

How They Came it Over the Germantowners.

A few days ago we enlightened our readers upon the misdoings of the Collins & Hulmes' Minstrel Company in Germantown. We have some further particulars of the swindle perpetrated upon the Mount Airy Library Association:—

In the first place, Collins denies having any partnership in the concern, but states that he was only a hired member of the troupe. Hulmes' real name is said to be Alfred H. Humphreys, and his residence No. 2017 Ritter street. It will be remembered that Hulmes or Humphreys offered a large photograph frame, valued at $25, to the society selling the largest number of tickets for the entertainment. The Mt. Airy Library Association sold 143 tickets, and was entitled to the frame. It now appears that the frame was purchased from the maker, who was to be paid twenty dollars on the evening of the entertainment, or have it returned to him. Being a prudent man, he came to Germantown to superintend the disposal of his property. Hulmes then told him that he could not pay him twenty dollars, and would therefore return the frame.

The swindle is made the more flagrant from the fact that the Mount Airy Library had twice hired the minstrels for entertainments, and had paid them liberally for their services. Members of this society were at Alderman Thomas' on Tuesday evening to get advice about prosecuting Humphreys for swindling, but no action will be taken except to expose him whenever he attempts a similar game.

When the disappearance of the frame was discovered, members of the library immediately went to the railroad depot and searched the 10 and 11 o'clock trains, but failed to find anything of Humphreys, who probably went to one of the lower stations, as he and the frame maker were seen passing Chelten avenue on their way down the Main street. The members of the troupe were loud in their denunciations of Humphreys, who, according to their story, had failed to pay them their salaries. Should he attempt to visit Frankford, or any of the suburban villages, a committee of the Mount Airy Library will be on hand to expose him.

From the Bethlehem *Daily Times* we learn that when these Minstrels visited Bethlehem they neglected to pay the printer's bills.

BURGLARS ABOUT.

They Operate in Germantown—One of them Captured.

On Tuesday night and yesterday morning there were several attempts to commit burglaries throughout Germantown. Among other places tried was that of Mr. Huber, on Main street, near the Railroad. The police had early information of the intended raid and were on the lookout for the thieves. The consequence of this vigilance was that Officers Handsberry and O'Farrell succeeded in capturing one of a gang of burglars attempting to rob the residence of Mr. Reed, on Clapier street, near Township line road. There were six men engaged in the job, and they had already effected an entrance and stolen an umbrella when they were detected by the police.

An attempt was made to arrest them, but the burglars ran, when the policemen fired their revolvers at the fugitives. The burglars returned the fire, but no one was injured. One man, however, was captured and brought to the Hall, where he was locked up until morning. He had a hearing before Alderman Good yesterday morning, when he gave the name of David Bird, and said that he resided in Brooklyn, and had never been in Philadelphia before. He was committed for a further hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon.

Bird positively refused to give the names of his comrades, or any clue whereby they might be arrested. The size of his foot corresponds with the track of the burglar who broke into General Kilburne's residence on Pulaski avenue last week.

This capture, in connection with the arrest of two burglars last week, should have the effect of ridding Germantown of many of the depredators who have been prowling around that vicinity for some time. Several attempts have been made to rob Main street stores within the last few weeks, and increased vigilance on the part of both citizens and police should rid Germantown entirely of burglars, nearly all of whom appear to come from New York.

CAST OFF.

A Crippled Orphan Girl Deserted by a Cruel Mother.

Another instance of maternal inhumanity was brought to our notice this morning by Vagrant Detective Reeder. The case was that of a girl, crippled from her birth, named Elizabeth Cole, and aged fourteen years. She says that a long time ago she lived with her parents in this city, and was well cared for. But this domestic tranquillity, if we may judge from her narrative, was suddenly interrupted by the transfer of the affections of the mother from her lord to a paramour named Isaac Dubois. They suddenly migrated to Towanda, in Bradford county, leaving the husband both wifeless and childless. But while in Towanda the guilty pair committed some crime and were jointly sent to prison, and the little girl was taken care of at a Home for Orphans. About two years ago, the term of their imprisonment having expired, the mother and Dubois called to see Lizzie, and during the interview the former caressed the child, and promised to come back the next morning. Since then she never was seen. The girl, leaving the home, begged about the streets, plead for work, and either was rebuffed, or, when she was taken into a house, was by the inmates cruelly beaten. She was forced to run away from many such places. She says "Since then I have been begging; and many places where I went the people did nothing but whip me." Yesterday her case came to the knowledge of the Poor Master at Towanda, and learning from her story that her father, Charles Cole, was in Philadelphia, he placed her on the cars, and last night she arrived here. She is in the charge of Mr. Reeder, and will be kindly cared for until her father is found.

SUICIDE.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest in the case of Matthias Gaumer, who was found dead in his residence, No. 1605 Cadwalader street, having committed suicide by hanging.

Deputy Coroner Sees has held an inquest in the above case. The deceased was 55 years of age. This morning at 6 o'clock his son, on coming down stairs, found that his father was not about the premises. He observed that the cellar-door was partly open, and on going into that place discovered his father suspended from a joist by a rope. His knees were drawn up close to the body. Gaumer has been ailing for some time past; his wife is blind, and his son was also sick. The family were out of employment, and this, in connection with bad health, doubtless led the deceased to commit the rash act.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale on Tuesday next at the Exchange an old-established brick-yard, known as "Buist's," leases, machinery, good-will, fixtures, tools, etc., on Long lane, below Buck road, First ward. See advertisement in another column.

PETTY THEFTS.—Thieves last night broke into Wenderain's coal office, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Willow streets, and stole $2·50 in pennies and an old coat.

A morocco store on Canal street, above Germantown road, was entered last night and two overcoats were stolen.

CHILD RUN OVER.—Mary E. Green, aged 8 years, was badly injured about the limbs by being run over by a hack at New Market and Noble streets, this morning. She was removed to her home in the vicinity.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
s13 tuthstsp

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Another Parisian Outbreak.

The Troops Fire on the Mob.

Heavy Forgery in Baltimore.

Matters at Washington.

The Question of Adjournment.

Mr. Sumner and San Domingo.

The Joint High Commission.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Outbreak in Paris.

PARIS, March 23.—Last evening an outbreak occurred in the Place Vendome. The insurgents had been much irritated by the proclamation the National Assembly had issued, and determined to resent it with violence. The temper of the general public as they stood discussing the situation was sufficient to excite the anger of the "Reds," for they were denounced on all hands and their outrages spoken of in bitter terms. One gentleman reproached the National Guard for timidity and cowardice and apparent sympathy with the insurgents.

The discussion grew heated, and one of the National Guards confronted this gentleman, the end of which was a fight between the two, in which the gentleman left the crowd somewhat damaged in physical appearance. The groups of people, evidently ripe for mischief, became so alarming that an order was given the National Guards to clear the Place Vendome. The people refused to leave and

The Guard Fired,

killing five persons and wounding many others. The firing was successful in clearing the Place Vendome, and as many of the crowd were insurgents, with chassepots in their hands, their indisposition to return the fire was regarded as very significant. Paris has, however, become much calmer, and the

Absence of Competent Leaders

with the insurgents induces the citizens to believe the rioters are not supported.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The War Department publishes the following in general orders:—Private correspondence from persons in the military service of the United States abroad, which they may desire to have forwarded through the despatch agents of the United States, should be addressed under cover to the War Department.

Earl De Grey and Lord Tenterden

have accepted an invitation to be present at a banquet given in their honor on April 10, by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

The Question of Adjournment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House is engaged in its favorite pastime of passing resolutions for adjourning the two houses *sine die*. Dawes and Wheeler having become wearied at the business, Farnsworth to-day assumed the *role* of leader. The proposition now is that the Senate consent to an adjournment of the House next Monday. Of course this will not be agreed to by the Senate. The vote on it in the House was close—111 to 74.

Most of those in favor of Farnsworth's motion are Democrats. The Republicans in the Senate are determined to keep the House here for the purpose of discussing

The Condition of the South

in a party point of view. This is regarded as more important than repealing the duty on salt and coal. A large number of Senators are ready with speeches requiring two or three hours in delivering, and adjournment is as uncertain now as it was at the beginning of the session.

It is stated that there is a fair prospect of the

Joint High Commission

breaking up without coming to any agreement. The British Commissioners are not disposed to concede half as much as our commissioners were led to expect. On the contrary, they do not seem willing to go further than Lord Clarendon in the treaty made by Reverdy Johnson, and which was defeated in the Senate. Of course the American Commissioners are aware that such a bargain would be repudiated by the Senate.

The President,

with Boutwell, Robeson, and the Attorney-General, are at the Capitol in conference with the Senate Committee on Southern Outrages and several members of the House. He is reading them a

Special Message,

which he proposes to send in on that subject, and conferring with them as to the best means to

Suppress the Ku-klux.

The message will probably be submitted late to-day.

Sumner and San Domingo.

Mr. Sumner intended to introduce resolutions instructing the President to withdraw the United States naval forces from the waters of San Domingo. Objection was made by Mr. Conkling and others, but Sumner managed to read them as part of his remarks. There was some sharp skirmishing between Sumner, Morton, and Conkling. The matter ended with the expiration of the morning hour.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Heavy Successful Forgery.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Yesterday afternoon a man aged about 28, giving the name of John B. Thompson, called at the Third National Bank of this city, and presented a letter of introduction purporting to be from L. B. Coltington & Co., of New York. He stated in conversation with the cashier that he intended to enter into business here, and desired to keep an account with the Third National Bank, and before leaving the bank deposited a certified check in the name of L. B. Coltington & Co. for $13,000. He returned soon afterwards and saying he had immediate use for some money, drew a check for $6500, which was cashed. After he left the bank a second time a telegram was sent to New York and a reply came that the letter and check were forgeries. The affair was placed in the hands of detectives, but Thompson has not yet been apprehended.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Disorders in the South.

Senator Pomeroy's Bill.

Politics in the West.

The Ship Neptune Case.

Proceedings of Congress.

Terrible Scenes in Paris.

Insurgents Attacked.

They Repulse the Citizens.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The National Guards and their Insurgent Brothers.

LONDON, March 23.—The National Guards on Tuesday reinstated the Mayor of the Sixth arrondissement, who had been expelled from office by the insurgents.

The insurgent Central Committee has decided to disarm the Nationals of Quartier St. Germain.

During the night the insurgent National's endeavored to surprise the 11th Battalion, occupying the Place de la Bourse, but were unsuccessful. Many battalions of the National Guard are being armed for the preservation of order. An unarmed manifestation is advertised for Wednesday afternoon. It is announced that the Nationals of Lyons only await the arrival of a delegation from Poris to form a Central Committee on the plan of that operating in Paris. Menotti Garibaldi, it is reported, now commands the Montmartre insurgents.

The Citizens Attack the Insurgents.

PARIS, March 22—Evening.—This evening a large number of returned prisoners reached the Rue de la Paix entrance to the Place Vendome, and appealed to the sentries to give way to their passage into the districts occupied by the insurgent National Guard.

The request was refused by the sentries, and the demonstrators thereupon unfurled the color of the Nationals and threatened to bayonet the flag bearer, and the crowd at once commenced to retire. Baron Nathan then seized a flag and exhorted the crowd to advance against the illegal force occupying the place. The order was obeyed, when the Nationals occupying the place beat their drums and fired in the air.

The crowd retreating too slowly, three ranks of the Nationals filed out from the main body and fired. There was

A Terrible Scene

for five minutes, and then the crowd broke into a terror-stricken retreat. At least thirty persons were killed and wounded by the fire of the Guards.

Baron Nathan received two shots in the chest. The Nationals in the Place Vendome have since been reinforced and are orderly. The National Guards generally have been called to arms, and fighting is apprehended to-night. The affair created great consternation among the people of Paris.

A Threat from Bismarck.

A Paris journal says Bismarck has informed Thiers that the Germans will occupy Paris on Sunday, unless by that time Thiers is master of the situation.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Viaduct Railway Bill.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Viaduct Railway bill passed the Senate by 21 to 4, with an amendment authorizing the corporate authorities of New York to subscribe to five millions of stock.

The Ship Neptune Case.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The cases of Gilbert Mialls and John Moore, colored seamen of the ship Neptune, against Captain Peabody, were disposed of to-day in the Marine Court by Judge Curtis. The former was dismissed, as no assault was proved; but in the latter case $100 were damages and costs and $25 allowance granted.

A Commercial Convention.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Commercial Union and the commercial men of this State have called a convention, to be held in this city, 31st inst., to consider necessary canal legislation, and have invited the attendance of delegates from all commercial bodies in the State and business men generally.

Gold Bids.

NEW YORK, March 23.—There were thirty-six bids for gold to day, amounting to $5,960,000, at from 110·50 to 110·96½. The awards will be $2,000,000, at from 110·86 to 110·96½.

The Money Received by the Fenian Brotherhood.

At a convention of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day, Anthony A. Griffin, former Chief Executive, presiding, on motion of Colonel John O'Mahony, First Head Centre, a special committee was appointed to investigate and report how much money had been received by the Fenian Brotherhood since its inception, how much expended for the purposes of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, what was the cost of collection, etc.

During the past week

Eight Steamships

have arrived at this port, bringing 1244 emigrants.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, and member of the Distributing Committee, has addressed a letter to

French Relief Committee

of this city expressing thankfulness for the liberal contributions of American citizens for the relief of the suffering people of France.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Theft of a Team and a Load of Dry Goods.

BOSTON, March 23.—Two cases of dry goods, valued at $5000, and the team conveying them to a Philadelphia steamer for consignment to Barnes, Ward & Co, and W. B. Thomas & Co., were stolen yesterday by an artful operator, who induced the teamster to accompany him for a package to the fourth story of the Boston *Post* building, where he was induced to wait while the thief passed out by another entrance and disappeared with the team.

Fire in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.—A small mill in Saundersville, occupied by Abel W. Harris for the manufacture of worsted braid, was burned last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Disorders in the South—Senator Pomeroy's Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The bill introduced by Mr. Pomeroy in the Senate to-day amends the act of February 28, 1795, and authorizes the President at his discretion to declare martial law in certain cases, and for other purposes. It proposes to amend said acts by adding thereto a provision that whenever the President of the United States shall have information from the Governor of any State or Territory, or from any judicial or other officer of the United States in such State or Territory, that there are organized bands of men existing therein for the purpose of disturbing the peace and preventing the execution of the laws, and thereby the laws are not executed, or if, in consequence of the acts of any person, or persons banded together, life and property are endangered and such demonstrations are made as compel officers of the law to abandon and resign their offices, and any such district thereby become abandoned to lawlessness and crime, then, and in all such cases, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized, if convinced of the facts as herein set forth, at his discretion, to issue a proclamation declaring martial law to be in force in such a specified country or district of country, as is provided for in said act of 1795. He is authorized to employ the army and navy of the United States to check resistance to the laws of the United States, and to bring to trial any person charged with crimes against the United States, or against any citizen thereof who by the laws and Constitution of the United States is entitled to the free and equal protection of the laws. All such persons are to be tried, and if convicted punished according to the articles of war, and the President is authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in such district for the time being, reporting his action to Congress at the next ensuing session.

A Message on the South.

President Grant and Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson are in the President's room at the Capitol this morning. It is understood they are preparing a message on the condition of affairs in the South, to be sent in this afternoon.

Later.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President. He urgently recommends such legislation as will secure peace and security of life and property in certain parts of the South.

Transfer of Jurisdiction.

It is understood that the President will recommend legislation transferring jurisdiction from the State to Federal courts in certain cases with a view to insuring prompt justice against perpetrators of certain crimes.

FROM THE WEST.

Opening of Navigation.

TOLEDO, O., March 23.—The schooner D. Furgeson cleared for Buffalo to-day with a cargo of corn, the first clearance of the season for that port. The schooner Cleveland was chartered yesterday for corn to Oswego.

Politics.

The Republican Judicial Convention at Clyde, Ohio, yesterday nominated the Hon. John Fitch, of this city, for the additional judgeship in the Fourth Judicial district.

Cincinnati Politics.

CINCINNATI, O., March 23.—S. S. Davis was nominated for Mayor by the Republican Convention to-day. Only fifteen votes were cast against him. W. F. Straub was renominated for Police Judge, General Fred. W. Moore nominated for for City Solicitor, G. W. Armstrong for Treasurer, and Colonel T. C. Campbell for Prosecuting Attorney.

County Clerk's Office Robbed.

The Clerk's office of Harrison county, Ind., was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and $5000 was taken from a safe.

The Elections in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The special registration for the April election closed last night, about three thousand new names being added. The Democratic primary elections are progressing to-day.

Another Murder

has grown out of the assassination of Deputy United States Collector Jenkins, at New Madrid, some time ago.

It appears that Thomas Gray and Edward Newson got into a dispute at New Madrid on Friday last, about the murder of Jenkins, in which several other persons participated and two shots were fired and one of Gray's ears punctured. About ten o'clock that night Gray was shot while standing on the porch of his house by some unknown persons. Newson being suspected gave himself up. He denies any connection with the assassination.

A despasch from Little Rock, Ark., says the impression prevails there that

Senator Clayton

will be a prominent candidate before the next National Republican Convention for Vice-President.

Bought Out.

It is stated by responsible parties in Little Rock that Lieutenant-Governor Johnson received $15,000 for resigning, and that Mr. White, former Secretary of State, got $10,000 for giving up his office, that Johnson might have it.

FROM CANADA.

Removal of Duties on Produce.

OTTAWA, March 23.—The following resolution was offered by Mr. Blanchet. It passed the House of Commons:—

That the duty be removed from salt, peas, bran, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all grain and Indian meal, oat meal, and flour.

After an exciting debate, the Government was obliged to give way, and the resolution carried by a vote of 102 to 28.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from the New Jersey Legislature for an appropriation of $300,000 for better protection of life and property on the Jersey coast. He said that many wrecks during last year might have been avoided by adequate appropriation.

Mr. Stockton said he had received a copy of the resolutions presented by his colleague, and he desired to give notice of an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which he read, appropriating $300,000. He had succeeded at the last session in securing a provision for the crews at alternate stations, and urged upon the Senate the importance of the proposed legislation. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill in reference to the suppression of disorders in the South, authorizing the President, in certain cases, to declare martial law in disorderly communities, and to call out the militia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Upon a motion by Mr. Wright to proceed to the consideration of a private bill, the question of order was raised that, the Senate having yesterday, by resolution, specifically limited the business of the present session to the Deficiency Appropriation bill and legislation on the South, no other legislation was in order.

The chairman (Mr. Anthony) ruled that the motion could only be entertained by unanimous consent.

Mr. Tipton objected. He was disposed to hold the majority strictly to their rule.

Mr. Sumner contended that the resolutions of the Senate, under a ruling of the Vice-President yesterday, were not excluded from consideration, and therefore asked leave to present a resolution which he forwarded to the Secretary.

Mr. Conkling objected on the ground that all resolutions were prohibited under the rule.

A general discussion ensued upon this point, during which Mr. Sumner proceeded to read the resolution he had offered. He said it was a resolution in regard to the employment of the navy of the United States on the coast of St. Domingo during the pendency of negotiations for the acquisition of part of that island. The preamble was as follows:—

Whereas, Any negotiation by one nation with a people inferior in population and power, having in view the acquisition of territory, should be above all suspicion of influence from superior force; and in testimony to this principle, Spain boasted that the reincorporation of Dominica with her monarchy in 1861 was accomplished without the presence of a single Spanish ship on the coasts or a Spanish soldier on the land, all of which appears in official documents, and in whose case the United States being a republic, founded on rights of man, cannot depart from such a principle and such a precedent without weakening the obligations of justice between nations, and inflicting a blow upon republican institutions;—

Mr. Sumner was about reading the accompanying resolutions entire, but had only finished the first resolution, declaring that the United States naval forces should be withdrawn from the Dominican coast, when Mr. Conkling addressed the Chair.

Mr. Sumner continued to read without giving way to the interruption, but Mr. Conkling persisted in being heard and recognized by the Chair (Mr. Anthony), and then inquired what had become of the question of order some time since submitted by himself.

Mr. Sumner—Let the Senator state it.

Mr. Conkling—I am going to do it. Mr. President, as soon as the voice of the Senator from Massachusetts does not fill the chamber to the exclusion of every other.

He then submitted that if upon the point he had raised it was not in order to receive the resolutions of Mr. Sumner, it was equally in violation of the rule for that Senator to read them at length.

The Chair replied that, in the way the debate had proceeded, he would accord to the Senator from Massachusetts the same license allowed to others.

Mr. Sumner then hastily resumed the reading of his resolutions, reciting that since the equality of all nations, without regard to population, size, or power, is an axiom of international law, as the equality of all men was an axiom of our Declaration of Independence, nothing could be done to a small or weak nation that would not be done to a large or powerful nation, or that we would not allow to be done to ourselves, and therefore any treatment of the Haytien republic by our navy inconsistent with this principle was an infraction of international law, and should be disavowed by the Government of the United States.

The remaining resolutions of the series submitted by Mr. Sumner, but not read, declare that the employment of the navy of the United States under instructions of the President for the coercion of the independence of Hayti, by the presence in the ports of that republic of war vessels, and similar acts of hostility against a friendly nation, to be a usurpation of the war powers of the Constitution; that these acts should be disavowed by the United States; and that the existing belligerent intervention is inexcusable, and should be abandoned.

Mr. Morton here addressed the Chair, and denied the right of Mr. Sumner, or any other Senator, to get before the Senate a speech upon San Domingo in the form of a Senate resolution at a time when there could be no reply to it.

The Chair reiterated his opinion that the remarks of Mr. Sumner were quite as much in order as the rest of the debate.

Mr. Sherman called attention to the fact that the morning hour had expired, when the Chair stated that the pending subject would be laid aside for the regular order of business, which was Mr. Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to suppress Ku Klux outrages, upon which Mr. Scott was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Chandler asked, but failed to obtain, unanimous consent to introduce a bill to secure to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States the equal protection of the laws within the several States, giving the United States courts power to punish such offences committed within the limits of States as are now punishable by said courts if committed in places under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, and authorizing the President to employ the army and navy and the militia of any State, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever the execution of the laws is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary judicial proceedings in all cases where the constituent authorities of any State or Territory shall so fail or refuse to execute the laws thereof as to secure to all persons equal protection.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Farnsworth, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the Senate has adopted a resolution declaring that the Senate will consider no other legislative business but the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the affairs of States lately in insurrection, and the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the Courts to execute the laws in said States, and the report which may be made by the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject, thereby refusing to consider any business which may originate in the House, therefore

Resolved, The Senate permitting, when this House adjourn to-morrow, it be till the first Monday in December next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Farnsworth asked to call attention to the facts.

Mr. Stevenson inquired whether the resolution was debatable.

The Speaker replied that it was not.

Mr. Randall said the resolution sufficiently explained itself.

Mr. Garfield raised the point that this was no more a question of privilege than it was yesterday.

The Speaker replied that it was, as the time herstofore fixed in the concurrent resolution had not expired.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that they had better adjourn, as they could do no business here.

Mr. Speer, of Georgia, inquired whether it was competent for the House to take cognizance of a subject of which they had not been officially informed.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that they had been informed officially of the proceedings of the Senate by the report in the *Globe*, which was the official organ of Congress.

Mr. Shanks moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Various inquiries were made of the Chair concerning the effect of the resolution, when Mr. Farnsworth, at the suggestion of Mr. Conger, modified his resolution so as to fix the time of adjournment from next Monday.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 74, nays 10.

The question recurred on agreeing to the proposition.

Mr. Dawes called for a division, when the resolution was separately and first voted on and agreed to—yeas 112, nays 69.

The preamble to the resolution was then agreed to—yeas 109, nays 73.

Mr. Garfield asked the House to come to some determination relative to the bill to provide for a reissue of national bank notes, and for other purposes.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, wished the House to adjourn, saying if the House were to amend any bill the Senate, according to their resolution, could not touch it.

Mr. Garfield said the House should act definitely upon the bill now. The House should determine whether an active lobby, having an interest in the printing of public money, which is worth to a corporation $300,000 a year, shall defeat it.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment, which Mr. Garfield accepted, that the expenses of the printing shall be paid by the national banking associations in proportion to their circulation at such time and manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, without reference to the tax now paid by banking associations.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 103, nays 73.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried, ayes 83, noes 42.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock.

Mr. Hill submitted the resolution of the New Jersey Legislature asking an appropriation for life saving stations.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do. 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70½; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 88; Cumberland preferred, 33½; New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 19¾; Reading, 102½; Michigan Central, 118¼; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾; Adams' Express, 71¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton steady; uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c.; sales 2000 bales. Flour dull and easier; sales 9000 bbls. State at $6@7·25; Ohio at $6·75@7·50; Western at $6@7·80; Southern at $7@9. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales of 2,000 bushels new spring at $1·58@1·60; winter red and amber Western at $1·76@1·78; California at $1·79½; and white State at $1·80. Corn dull and drooping; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84c. Oats dull; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $21; old mess, $21; prime, $18·25@18·75. Lard quiet; steam, 12@12¾c.; kettle, 12¾c. Whisky quiet at 91c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the Herald.

"Washington advices by telegraph state that the total subscriptions to the new loan, as reported to the Treasury Department so far, amount to $17,196,500. The following were the Treasury balances at the opening of business this morning:—Currency, $14,000,000; coin, $103 292,000. Of the latter $27,172,000 is represented by coin certificates.

"As anticipated, the freer movement in the export of domestic merchandise during the past week has produced a more liberal supply of commercial bills, and drawers of sterling lowered their rates. This fact, coupled with a better market in London for consols and five-twenties, confirming the press reports by cable of a more pacific tone in the situation of affairs in Paris, started gold on the downward turn, and the price declined from 111½ to 110¾, but the sales at the latter figure were barely sufficient to make the quotation.

"The money market was about steady at the recent firmer figures for call loans, and in some few instances to-day five per cent. was paid when the collaterals were Government bonds. To be exact in describing the market, it would be best to say that money on stocks was five per cent., with exceptions of four per cent., and on Governments four per cent., with exceptions of five per cent. Prime mercantile paper shows no essential change, for the reason that no very extended faith is placed in any undue activity in money even in the vicinity of April 1, and consequently during the remainder of the interval to September."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$15000 Leh gold L.'55	89	30 sh Leh Val.....	59¾
10 sh Cam & Am...116¾		17 do.....b5.	60
200 sh Reading R....	51⅝	100 sh Leh N.....	35¼
100 sh Penna R.....	61¼	100 sh O C & A R..	48¾
50 sh Ridge av R..	7		

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IN GREAT VARIETY.
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